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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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SMALL, FAST FRENCH TANKS OF THE "WHIPPET" TYPE GOING INTO ACTION.

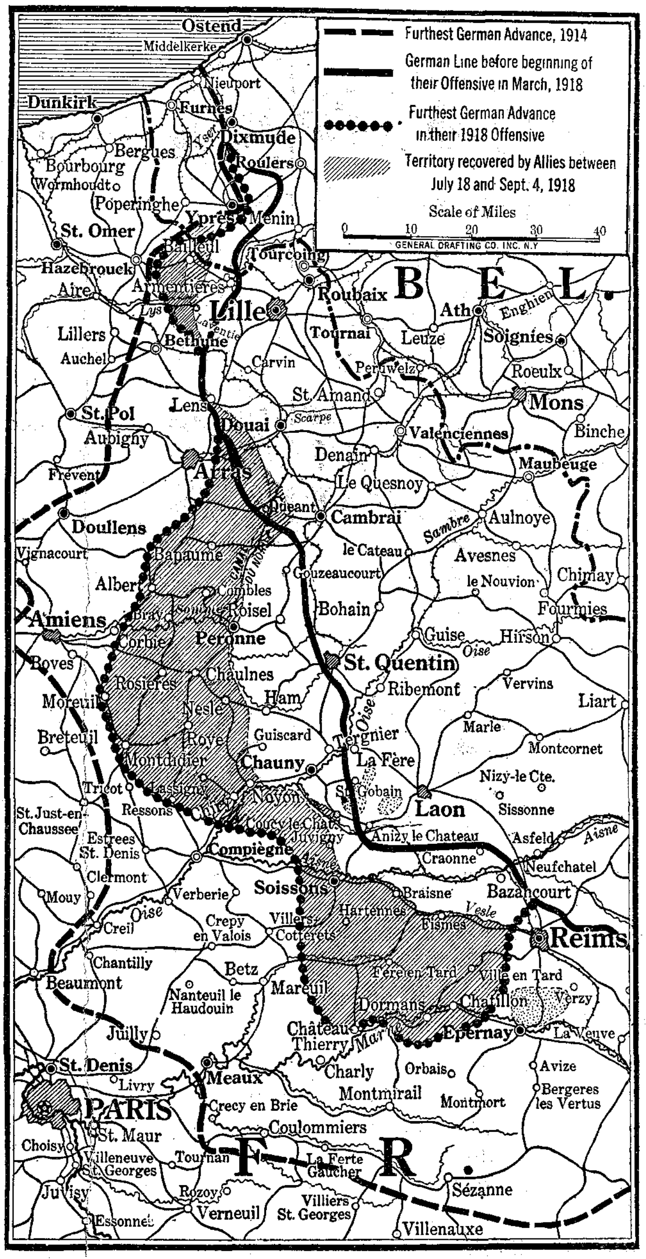
HOW MUCH STRENGTH HAS GERMANY LEFT?

WE MUST BEWARE OF BEING TOO HAPPY over the trouncing Germany is getting on the West Front, it seems. Victory is coming, but the earlier we expect it, the later it will arrive. In short, unwarranted hopes, which will later sink into equally unreasonable gloom, are "the only remaining danger" to the Allied cause, according to Mr. Frank H. Simonds. King Albert of Belgium once said that the thing he had found most dangerous in Germany's methods was her skill in taking advantage alike of her foes' moods of excessive optimism and of their inevitable reactions. "We are on the last lap and close to the winning-post," the correspondents quote a French leader as saying. But at the same time we are reminded that it is in the last part of the race that a runner must make his supreme effort. As one editor puts it, we must remember that even if Germany has already lost the war, the Allies have not yet won it. "Foch is not yet by any means at the end of his resources, and it is legitimate to hope for still better things this year, but the way to make certain of them is to allow no slackening in our efforts," cables Major-General Sir F. B. Maurice, in a London dispatch to the New York *Times*. And he adds: "The worst we have now to prepare for is the postponement of complete victory, but it certainly will be postponed if we are satisfied with extravagant predictions of success and do not back the glorious deeds of our men in the field to the very limit of our power." "Should the German military command decide to have the war carried into Germany and seek to delude the people into a frantic last resistance at or beyond the Rhine, upon the plea that they are actually fighting for the Fatherland and to drive the invaders from the sacred soil," remarks the Baltimore *American*, "the Huns might prosecute the war still for a long time to come." "The enemy, bewildered, deceived himself as to his own strength and now is finding out that he underestimated us," said Premier Clemenceau the other day; and through much of the newspaper rejoicing over the recent splendid succession of Allied victories runs a note of warning to us not to fall into a similar blunder.

But before turning to estimates of Germany's present strength in the field it is permissible to glance at the ever-increasing evidence that the situation is dominated by the genius of Marshal Foch and the fighting power of the Allied armies. The unexpected crushing of the Drocourt-Quéant line by the British "opens up alluring prospects," remarks the New York *Globe*, which adds: "If the Germans are compelled to take up a new and floundering retreat during the soggy weather of autumn, not much will be left of the German armies by Christmas." "Haig's own comment on the Kaiser's Sedan-day message to his people," remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "came in the form of a broken Wotan line and ten thousand German prisoners." The significance of this one-day's achievement, notes *The Evening Post*, "goes beyond tactics and strategy," for it proves that Foch's method of attack "can be practised against any defensive system whatever, provided the assailant has in hand the initiative and the necessary numerical forces." This paper goes on to say, in an editorial published September 3:

> "A tactical victory is a local victory; we measure it on a large-scale map. A strategic victory is one which affects an entire campaign; we measure it on a map of the entire front. But to catch the significance of the breaking of the Wotan line, we must get beyond the map to considerations which affect the entire future of the war. Speculation since the beginning of the Allied offensive has set as its usual limit the Hindenburg line. It has been assumed that the methods by which Foch will have succeeded in reaching that famous barrier must be changed, or at

least elaborated, before Allied progress was resumed. Once they were face to face with that elaborate network of concrete trench systems, subterranean concentration centers, and artillery-proof strong points, the Allies would be put to it for a new method. What yesterday showed was that the old method would do; that the devices which broke the new German lines on the Marne and in Picardy would serve against their old lines of basic defense.


Furthest German Advance, 1914
German Line before beginning of their Offensive in March, 1918
Furthest German Advance in their 1918 Offensive
Territory recovered by Allies between July 18 and Sept. 4, 1918
Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40
GENERAL DRAFTING CO. INC. N.Y.
Ostend
Middelkerke
Nieuport
Dunkirk
Furnes
Dixmude
Bergues
Bourbourg
Roulers
Wormhoudt
Poperinghe
Ypres
Menin
St. Omer
Bailleul
Tourcoing
Hazebrouck
Armentières
Aire
Lys
Roubaix
Lille
B E L
Ath
Enghien
Lillers
Béthune
Tournai
Leuze
Soignies
Auchel
Carvin
Péruwelz
Roeulx
Lens
St. Amand
Mons
St. Pol
Douai
Scarpe
Valenciennes
Binche
Aubigny
Denain
Maubeuge
Frévent
Arras
Le Quesnoy
Quéant
Cambrai
Aulnoye
Doullens
Sambre
le Cateau
Avesnes
Vignacourt
Bapaume
Gouzeaucourt
le Nouvion
Chimay
Albert
Combles
Bohain
Fourmies
Amiens
Bray
Somme
Corbie
Péronne
Guise
Hirson
Boves
St. Quentin
Oise
Chaulnes
Rosières
Ribemont
Vervins
Moreuil
Ham
Liart
Nesle
Breteuil
Roye
Guiscard
Tergnier
Marle
Montdidier
Chauny
La Fère
Montcornet
Tricot
Lassigny
Noyon
St. Gobain
Nizy-le Cte.
Laon
Sissonne
St. Just-en-Chaussee
Ressons
Coucy-le-Chat.
Juvigny
Estrees St. Denis
Anizy le Chateau
Asfeld
Aisne
Compiègne
Craonne
Clermont
Neufchatel
Verberie
Soissons
Braisne
Bazancourt
Mouy
Crepy en Valois
Villers Cotterets
Hartennes
Vesle
Fismes
Creil
Reims
Chantilly
Betz
Fere en Tard
Ville en Tard
Beaumont
Nanteuil le Haudouin
Mareuil
Dormans
Chatillon
Verzy
Juilly
Château Thierry
Marne
Epernay
La Veuve
St. Denis
Meaux
Charly
Orbais
Avize
Livry
Montmirail
Montmort
Bergeres les Vertus
PARIS
Crecy en Brie
Coulommiers
St. Maur
Choisy
Villeneuve St. Georges
Tournan
F R
La Ferte Gaucher
Juvisy
Rozoy
Sézanne
Essonne
Verneuil
Villiers St. Georges
Villenauxe

THE RISING TIDE.

“The news of the last two days is stirring enough as a record of concrete achievement—the accentuated drive for Cambrai and Douai, the occupation of Lens, for which so much British blood was spent last year, the flattening out of the Armentières salient with a renewal of the threat against Lille, and, what the Germans can afford least, the capture of thousands of prisoners. But still more cheering is the proof now in hand that the limits of the Allied offensive are not to be fixt by references to the map, or by estimating the difference between temporary lines and permanent lines of defense, but only by the factor of time. It is not the Hindenburg line or any other line which may exist [behind it that will bring Allied pressure to an end, but winter only.”

Where Haig's Canadian, English, and Scotch troops crashed through the Drocourt-Quéant switch, sometimes called the Wotan line, that supposedly impregnable series of fortifications was defended by more than a division of German troops to every mile. This line, writes Mr. Frank H. Simonds in the New York *Tribune*, “is the ultimate barrier to British advance to Douai and Cambrai, and Douai and Cambrai are the keys to all the region now occupied by the Germans in northern France.” And this shattering of the Wotan line is only the culminating incident in a continuous series of Allied attacks which are forcing the Germans back at virtually all points from Reims to Ypres. “The great thing,” remarks the New York *Evening Sun*, “is the continuity of attack and of success.”

The Drocourt-Quéant section, or switch of the Hindenburg line, is characterized by the London *Daily Mail* as “the pivot of the whole German front,” and its loss, according to this paper, “will involve the evacuation of the French coal-field, perhaps even of the Flanders coast.” The outstanding fact, says a Paris dispatch to the New York *Times*, is that the Hindenburg line has been turned from the north. In the same dispatch, which is dated September 4, we read further:

> “The wedge which Horne's and Byng's armies are driving into the heart of the German defenses by their simultaneous advance on Cambrai along the roads from Arras and Bapaume is regarded here as the first big nail in the coffin of the German invaders in France. It is universally believed that British success must speedily lead to a general retreat, if not along the whole French front, at least from Flanders to Laon.
>
> “Strength is given to this view chiefly by reports this morning of large fires burning all the way from the Armentières district to within six miles of Lille, the French Manchester, as well as in the Bertincourt region, between Bapaume and the Hindenburg line. It is evident that the Germans are destroying stores they are unable to remove, a sure indication of imminent retreat. . . . . . .
>
> “The Germans themselves confess Foch's success is a mystery to them. Week after week they have seen the pillars of their defensive line fall one after the other—Soissons, Albert, Montdidier, Lassigny, Roye, Chaulnes, Noyon, Bapaume, Croisilles, Péronne, and now Quéant, the landmark and symbol of their idolized Hindenburg line. After this anything is possible.
>
> “In French opinion the tacit admission of the German High Command that it is powerless to devise any means to hold up the victorious Allies marks the grave of the reputations of both Hindenburg and Ludendorff. These specialists of the Eastern Front have shown by practical experience extending over many weeks that on the Western Front, where something finer is required than mere ability to drive a battering-ram, they are hopelessly outclassed in brain-power by the superior genius of Foch.
>
> “The more the struggle develops the more opinion here is convinced that the enemy, in addition to having lost the initiative, is now losing a good deal of the enormous benefit he derived from the unity of command he always enjoyed since the beginning of the war. The present entire absence of any apparent coordinated plan of the enemy is regarded here as indicating that Ludendorff is no longer personally directing the retreat, but is leaving matters more and more to chiefs of the various individual armies. This is possibly due to the fact that exhaustion of the general reserves has deprived the German command of its best reason for intervention in the detailed conduct of the struggle.
>
> “During the last few days the question has been raised here in certain quarters whether the apparent helplessness of the enemy on the Somme battlefront may not be due to some effort he may be making to form a large army to take the offensive on another part of the front. The possibility of this, however, is generally scouted, and for several reasons. It is pointed out that the fierceness of the fighting at many points, and particularly the frequent counterattacks, are evidence that the Germans are not voluntarily giving way, but are being beaten fairly and squarely everywhere. Further, the enemy is so completely mastered by the Foch tactics that he dare not reduce the number of his troops, even in the quiet sectors, as he is utterly in the dark as to where the next blow may be struck or whether it will come from the French or British.
>
> “It is felt here that American factors have already proved much more embarrassing to the Germans than has hitherto been realized by the Allies. The fact that the British and French are sustaining practically the whole burden of the present operations only adds to the puzzlement of the enemy, who can not fail to see in this careful husbanding of so much splendid American man-power a terrible menace to their whole future.”

But as Marshal Foch has said, an army is never beaten until it thinks it is beaten, and the German Army, it seems, still believes that Germany will emerge undefeated. In a dispatch to the New York *Tribune* from a correspondent with the American forces in France we read:

"American officers interrogate all German prisoners regarding Germany's present aims and feelings. The interrogation of hundreds by one American unit alone elicits the information that Germany's inner morale remains strong and that any hope of a German interior break-up so far is without foundation.

"The people are constantly fed with the cleverest propaganda throughout the war by the Government, and remain stedfastly loyal to the Kaiser and to Germany's 'cause.' Faith in an absolute German military victory has now dwindled, but the set belief still remains that Germany will be victorious.

"The latter belief was summed up by the prisoner questioned in the darkness, who spoke with conviction:

"'We know that we may have to withdraw still farther, but we are still on French territory, and it is a long way before we reach the Rhine. In these elastic withdrawals, we always inflict losses on our enemies. When we reach the Rhine, if we are forced to go that far, you will be ready for peace, as will Germany. We will offer an agreement.'"

HE BECAME AN ACE WHILE ON LEAVE,

And incidentally won the Victoria Cross and the Congressional Medal of Honor. The story of Lieut. Chamberlain's exploit is told on page 69.

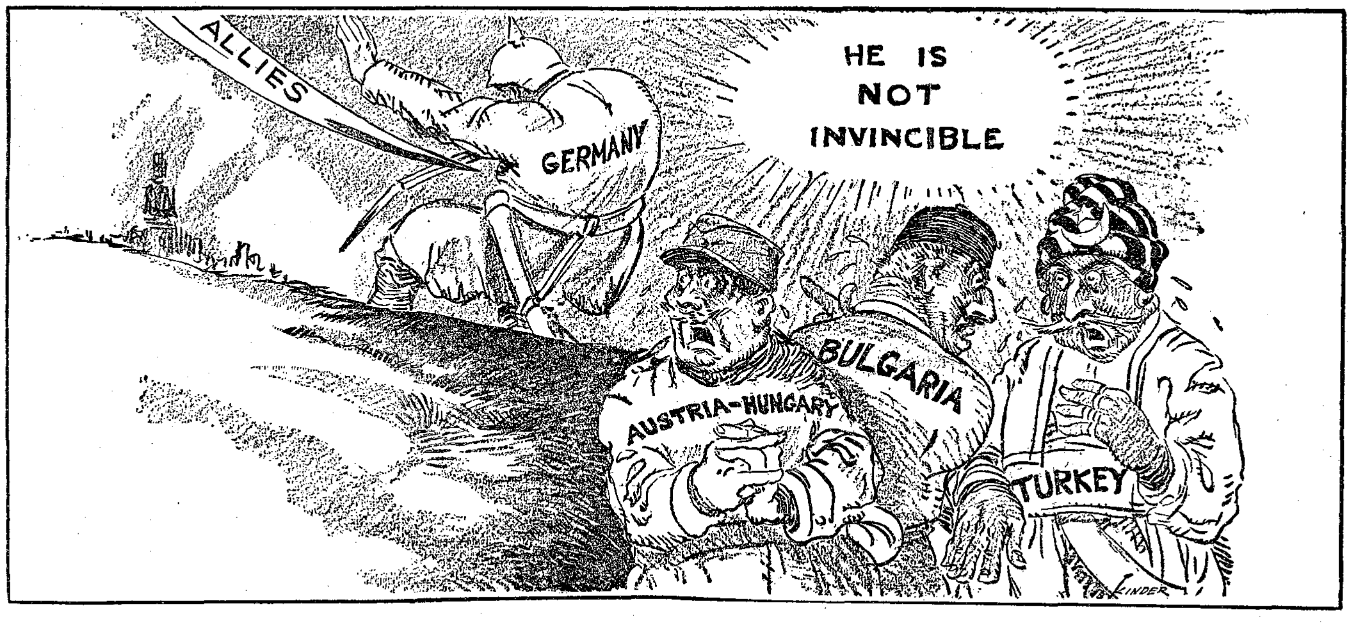
And the German Crown Prince, in an interview published in the Budapest *Az Est*, defines the present German idea of victory as an intention "to hold our own and not let ourselves be vanquished," and predicts that the war will end "through the enemy perceiving that they are not equal to the winning of their colossal stake, and that they can not win as much as they are bound to lose."

Altho the Allied "will to victory" is undiminished and the Allied strength is steadily increasing, we gain nothing by underestimating the strength of the foe. Yet this, according to Mr. André Chéradame, is what we have done from the beginning of the war. We underestimated, according to this authority, the man-power with which Germany entered the war, and we have increased the error ever since by accepting 400,000 as his annual contingent of new fighters, whereas the actual number, we are told, is 700,000. We learn further from a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* that "four months ago Germany was recruiting large numbers of Russians for service in the German Army"; and a Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* adds the information that Germany counts on 3,000,000 men from this source. German prisoners, we learn from a London dispatch, speak of "a great mysterious reserve army, headed by General Mackensen, which is ready to pounce on the Allies, but its whereabouts is unknown." A Washington estimate quoted by the New York *Evening Sun* gives Germany about 4,000,000 on the West Front to-day. According to General Maurice, the Allies "as yet have no material superiority in numbers." Nevertheless, argues the military expert of the New York *Times*, "on the basis of present man-power there is no doubt that total defeat stares Germany in the face." For—

"The losses of the Allies are being much more than made good by the accretions in strength from America. Day by day the numbers of Americans are increasing, and the consequent disparity in numbers continues to grow. Day by day Germany is growing not relatively, but actually, weaker through the very heavy casualties which the Allies are inflicting upon her.

"Through the new tactics employed in the recent offensives, tactics based on mechanical superiority rather than on man-power, the Allied losses have been relatively slight. Tanks in large numbers, preceding or accompanying the infantry, have done much of the work of clearing up machine-gun nests and of breaking down entrenched infantry resistance that was formerly left to the artillery, and have done it much more rapidly and more effectively through being able to introduce in its highest form the element of surprize. The result has been that, from all sides, official and otherwise, we are assured that the Allied losses have been extremely small in comparison, not alone with the results achieved but with the losses of the Germans. In some cases the total Allied losses have been actually less than the number of prisoners taken."

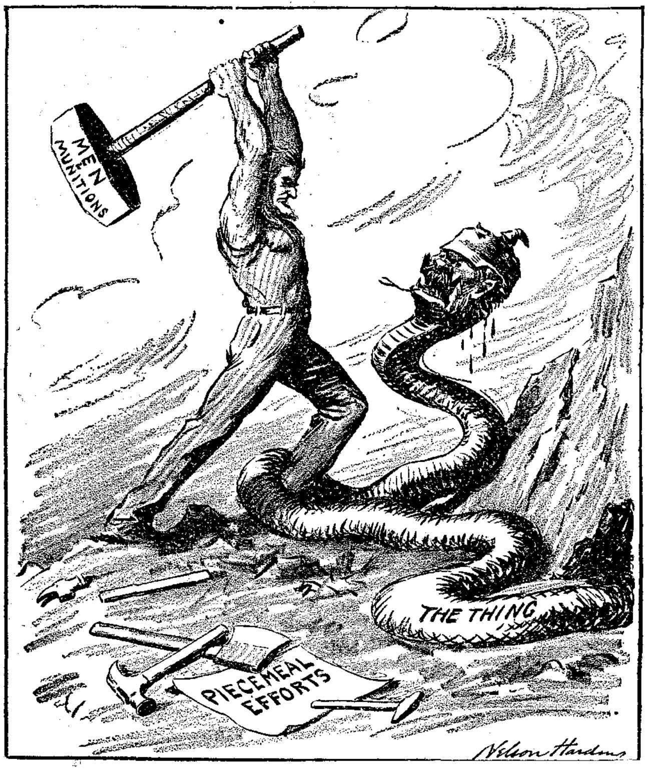
But if Germany faces "inevitable and total defeat" on the Western Front, why do not her able military leaders concede it and give up? The writer finds the answer to this question in the German belief that the Western Army can be withdrawn to shorter and stronger lines to wait till forces can be raised in Russia which will make Allied victory impossible.



THAT AWFUL REALIZATION. —Kinder in the Chicago *Daily News*.

FORGING A NEW HAMMER FOR FOCH

NAPOLEON WON HIS VICTORIES when his army was a "national uprising" against the partial mobilizations of his foes, said Marshal Foch in his lectures at the French War College years ago, and Napoleon was defeated when his enemies, in turn, rose *en masse* against him. Thus, too, our own "colossal mobilization," which began when a dozen million Americans between eighteen and twenty-one and between thirty-one and forty-five registered for military service this week, comes at just the right time, observe several editors. To our forces abroad and those of our Allies it came as a guaranty of unsparing efforts to continue what they have begun. To Germany, on the other hand, as the Brooklyn *Eagle* observes, "it comes to accelerate a rude awakening." The German people, according to one correspondent, quite forgot to celebrate the victory of Sedan on September 1 according to their wont. And while our own military authorities were calmly estimating that an army of two and a half million men from the new registrants would be in France next summer, the German High Command was reported to be dragging convicts from the jails, workmen from the gun-factories, and unwilling troops from among the people bound to her by alliance or conquest. Captured German officers complain that if their generals had Foch's reserves the Kaiser would be in Paris and England would be begging for peace. To this Prussian whine about their enemies' superior numbers, our editors would contrast these soul-stirring words of the President in his draft-registration proclamation: "We solemnly purpose a decisive victory of arms and deliberately to devote the larger part of the military man-power of the nation to the accomplishment of that purpose." These words, the Baltimore *Sun* declares, "sound the doom of Germany." Here, as the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* sees it, "is the final warning to Germany that resistance is useless," for "at a time when Germany's man-power is simply ebbing out, and when the Japanese are launching a great army into Siberia in conjunction with those of the rest of the Allies, Mr. Wilson calls on a hitherto absolutely untouched stratum of the population of the United States to furnish another huge army which will place some 4,000,000 men at the disposal of the Allies." We may not now know exactly how many soldiers will get to France next summer, but we do know that there will be enough to beat Germany, and Germany, the New York *Sun* believes, will soon know it if she does not know it now, for "all the powers of the Prussian censorship can not prevent the whisper from crossing the frontier and racing from lip to lip." "Never before in the world's history," remarks the Boston *Globe*, "has any nation clenched such a mighty fist as that which America shakes in the face of the Kaiser to-day." As *The Globe* notes:

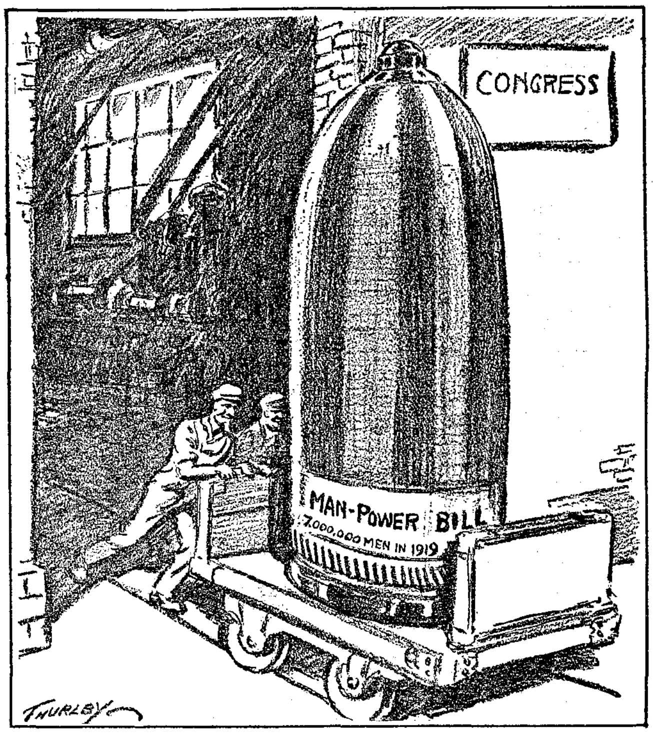


WITH ALL OUR MIGHT.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

> "Germany called to her colors 10,900,000 men in her various drafts. Of these less than 5,000,000 remain available for active service. Even Russia in the days before the revolution did not claim more than 17,000,000. The first registration, together with those who have come of age since June 5, 1917, put on Uncle Sam's books 10,500,000. Very shortly 13,000,000 will register. We will have 23,500,000 from whom to select the army of 4,500,000 which can go through the German lines and end the war. The War Department plans to have 3,600,000 in France by next summer."

If this complete mobilization of our man-power means something to Germany, it also means something to us. The unanimous vote for the new Man-Power Bill in the Senate, and its passage by the House with but two opposing votes, proves beyond all doubt, first, as the Brooklyn *Citizen* notes, "that there is no longer any semblance of pacifism left in the official circles of the United States," and secondly, in the words of the Baltimore *News*, "that the American people have approved almost unanimously the project of ending the war next year for good and all by placing in France an army big enough to end it." An action like this, the New York *Globe* remarks, is epochal, and its good effects will long be felt. It is a national rededication, in the opinion of this newspaper, which continues:

> "Is a democratic republic willing and able to fight to the uttermost for the preservation of principles on which it is founded? It is. Is it possible, in a luxury-loving age, to rouse masses of men to sacrifice themselves in an altruistic war? It is so possible. Can the public opinion of a country be so instructed as to perceive that there are no national frontiers to liberty and that an unjust attack on one body of free men is an attack on all? It is demonstrated that they can be so educated.



THE TALLER THE SHELL, THE SHORTER THE WAR.
—Thurlby in the Seattle *Times*.

> "America's rededication of herself to the great ends for which she wages war means an early peace, for, using language the

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STOPPING THE LEAKS IN THE DRAFT.

Some of the thousands of young men without registration-cards for the first draft who were arrested last week in New York and adjoining cities and compelled to give an account of themselves. Several hundred found to be actual draft-evaders were at once inducted into the Army.

common enemy is able to understand, it puts power behind righteousness. . . . . . .

"Too proud not to fight, we dedicated ourselves without stint to the great task in front of us and serve notice that our armor will never be laid aside until there is written a new charter of liberty."

President Wilson sums up the feeling of many editorial writers in the last sentences of his proclamation:

"This will be our final demonstration of loyalty, democracy, and the will to win, our solemn notice to all the world that we stand absolutely together in a common resolution and purpose. It is the call to duty to which every true man in the country will respond with pride and with the consciousness that in doing so he plays his part in vindication of a great cause at whose summons every true heart offers its supreme service."

The new Man-Power Law retains the eighteen-year lower limit asked by the War Department, but the Secretary of War has stated that the boys of eighteen will, so far as it is practicable, be the last to see active service. The law provides for college education at government expense, as well as military training, for boys of eighteen while waiting a call to arms.

While Congress seemed most exercised over the drafting of "children," the press have been more concerned over the possible "upsetting" of business by the wholesale drafting of men above thirty-one. Says the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, for instance,

"If actual dependency is to be made the sole ground for deferring the classification of the men of the older classes who are physically fit, there will be hundreds of thousands of them who can make no just claim to exemption. This is particularly true of the men who have succeeded in their particular line of work, men who have accumulated enough means to provide for their families, and it is this class of citizens who hold the positions of greatest responsibility in the business world. Practically the entire executive staff of a given institution or industry, for example, might be placed in Class 1.

"There would be good reason for alarm if the Government should call all of such men to the colors, thereby stripping some of the most important corporations of their entire executive staffs."

Several New York papers believe that the new law will hit banks disastrously. Representatives of various industries and professions are likewise worried, but their fears are calmed somewhat by suggestions in the Washington dispatches that the draft boards will be expected to interpret very broadly the rules exempting men in employment necessary to the general well-being of the country. It is also noted that the War Department expects to take into the Army probably twice as many men between eighteen and twenty-one as between thirty-one and forty-five, altho the total number of registrants in the latter class is, of course, immensely larger. This would seem to indicate, to the satisfaction of many editors, that the gap to be made in the ranks of business will not be large enough completely to demoralize trade.

If anything could add to the anxiety of the German General Staff in these days of constant pounding by apparently fresh and inexhaustible French and British armies, it might be the contemplation of the available man-power of the United States. In one of his Washington letters to the New York *Globe*, Mr. J. C. Welliver sets down our fighting strength for the coming year:

Drafts of June 5, 1917 and 1918	2,003,396
Draft of August 24, 1918 (estimated)	76,500
Draft of September 12, 1918 (estimated)	2,398,845
Class coming eighteen years of age September 12, 1919 (estimated)	600,000
Total	5,078,741

If 4,000,000 of these men are in France by next July there will still be a million left to make up wastage and provide a reserve here. But if the war should go on "till the middle of 1920, as President Wilson has just indicated is likely, whence," asks Mr. Welliver, "will the men be obtained to keep the force in France up to the full 4,000,000 for the year following, June 30 next?" After the middle of next year, he observes, expansion of the age-limits will help little, and by that time the combing out of the older drafts will have been pretty thorough. General March recently said that by July 1, 1919, all the Class 1 men in all the drafts will be in the Army. If that proves true, comments Mr. Welliver—

"There will be three possible ways still further to expand man-power:

"1. To raise the age-limit above forty-five.

"2. To revise, in sweeping fashion, the present classification, and place in Class 1 a great army of men now entitled to deferred classification.

"3. To take the new eighteen-year class each year while the war lasts.

"Of the three plans, the third is easiest and generally most satisfactory, provided it will produce men enough. With the kind of war that seems certainly ahead for a long time, this is doubtful.

"There must be better work by draft boards, in places where they have produced too low a percentage of fighting material."

TAXES THAT WILL MAKE US SAVE MONEY

WE MUST SCRAPE AND PINCH and change our standards of living if we are to pay the Government $8,000,000,000 in taxes next year, observes the New York *World*, as it calculates that the new Revenue Bill imposes "a war-tax of $80 on every man, woman, and child in the United States, or approximately $400 for each family." We can meet such taxes "only by maximum production and maximum saving" and, it would appear, everybody, from the millionaire to the humblest gum-chewer, from the occupant of the White House to the throngs that fill the cheap movie theaters, must go without something. Next year the man whose income is $5,000,000 can keep only $1,500,000 of it for himself. Next year President Wilson, out of his $75,000 salary, will have to turn back $24,595 into the United States treasury. The income-tax exemption remains at $1,000 for the bachelor and $2,000 for the married man, but all men with moderate salaries will find their payments to the Government approximately tripled, which will mean the foregoing of some luxury by the one and plainer food for the other's family. But, declares one Washington correspondent, "the section of the bill that will most interest persons of small incomes who have hitherto practically escaped direct taxation will be the consumption taxes on a considerable list of articles of luxury." The ten-cent ice-cream soda will cost two cents more, chewing-gum will pay its ten per cent. tax, and the new law will add to the cost of the family phonograph, imitation pearl necklaces, the boy's new baseball bat, the baby's candy, next summer's new bathing-suit, father's cigars, and the new tires for the "flivver." Not only will the new law enforce saving by cutting down incomes and adding to the price of these luxuries and semiluxuries, but the heavy tax on a long list of necessary articles when they sell above a certain price will keep thousands of Americans from investing in any but the cheapest shoes, shirts, bonnets, skirts, purses, umbrellas, and carpets.

Income	United States: Existing Law Amount	United States: Existing Law Rate (per cent.)	United States: Proposed Bill Amount	United States: Proposed Bill Rate (per cent.)	United Kingdom Rate (per cent.) Unearned	United Kingdom Rate (per cent.) Earned	France Rate (per cent.)
$2,500..	$10	.40	$30	1.20	11.25	8.44	1.25
3,000..	20	.67	60	2.00	14.84	11.87	1.67
3,500..	30	.86	90	2.57	16.24	12.96	2.07
4,000..	46	1.00	120	3.00	18.16	14.53	2.44
4,500..	60	1.33	150	3.33	18.75	15.00	2.86
5,000..	80	1.60	180	3.60	18.75	15.00	3.20
5,500..	105	1.91	220	4.00	22.50	18.75	3.48
6,000..	130	2.16	260	4.33	22.50	18.75	3.71
6,500..	155	2.38	330	5.08	22.50	18.75	3.90
7,000..	180	2.57	400	5.71	22.50	18.75	4.07
7,500..	205	2.73	470	6.27	22.50	18.75	4.21
8,000..	235	2.93	545	6.81	26.25	22.50	4.34
8,500..	265	3.12	620	7.29	26.25	22.50	4.53
9,000..	295	3.28	695	7.72	26.25	22.50	4.69
9,500..	325	3.42	770	8.11	26.25	22.50	4.84
10,000..	355	3.55	845	8.45	26.25	22.50	4.98
12,500..	530	4.24	1,320	10.56	30.00	26.25	5.53
15,000..	730	4.87	1,795	11.97	32.08	32.03	6.07
20,000..	1,180	5.90	2,895	14.48	34.06	34.06	6.99
25,000..	1,780	7.12	4,245	16.98	35.75	35.75	7.84
30,000..	2,380	7.93	5,595	18.65	37.29	37.29	8.41
35,000..	2,980	8.51	7,195	20.56	38.75	38.75	8.99
40,000..	3,580	8.95	8,795	21.99	39.84	39.84	9.43
45,000..	4,380	9.73	10,645	23.66	40.97	40.97	9.77
50,000..	5,180	10.36	12,495	24.99	41.88	41.88	10.05
55,000..	5,980	10.87	14,695	26.72	42.84	42.84	10.27
60,000..	6,780	11.30	16,895	28.16	43.65	43.65	10.45
70,000..	8,880	12.69	21,895	31.26	44.91	44.91	10.75
80,000..	10,980	13.72	27,295	34.12	45.86	45.86	10.96
100,000..	16,180	16.18	39,095	39.10	47.19	47.19	11.27
150,000..	31,680	21.12	70,095	46.73	48.96	48.96	11.68
200,000..	49,180	24.59	101,095	50.55	49.84	49.84	11.89
300,000..	92,680	30.89	165,095	55.03	50.73	50.73	12.09
500,000..	192,680	38.54	297,095	59.42	51.44	51.44	12.25
1,000,000..	475,180	47.52	647,095	64.71	51.97	51.97	12.38
5,000,000..	3,140,180	62.80	3,527,095	70.54	52.39	52.39	12.48

From the New York "Tribune."

HOW OUR NEW INCOME-TAX RATE COMPARES WITH THE RATES OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE

Showing actual rate, allowing for deductions, normal tax, and surtaxes, based on taxes on incomes of heads of families. Persons with no dependents pay more; those with more than one pay less. $2,000 is exempted for heads of families, $1,000 for bachelors. Below $4,000, 6 per cent. is the normal tax; above, 12 per cent. Surtaxes begin at $5,000.

For the period of the war the American will have no reason to commiserate the tax-ridden European. Not only will our income-tax rate be greater than that of France, but even England's "confiscatory" tax on large incomes will be greatly exceeded by the rates of the bill before Congress. The ten-thousand-a-year man, as will be seen by a glance at the accompanying table, will only pay a third as much as his English brother, tho nearly twice as much as a Frenchman of corresponding means; but the multimillionaire, with an income in the hundreds of thousands, will be paying more than the similarly fortunate Britisher, and incomes of $5,000,000 and over will be taxed nearly 50 per cent. more than in England.

But heavy as the new burden of taxation will be, it is not, as the New York *Evening Mail* reminds us, equal to the weight that has ground down many nations "under autocratic rule even in peace times." And it feels confident that it is speaking for every American citizen when it declares that each "will cheerfully do his share to furnish the means that will free the world from such exactions in the future," for "he will feel that every dollar he pays will be a dollar paid for insuring his own happiness, his liberty, and his opportunity in the world against assault by unscrupulous autocrats."

Changes in the new law may be expected before the House and the Senate send the new Revenue Bill to the President for his signature, but its main principles are expected to stand, especially in the income tax, excise, and luxury sections. The controversy between Secretary McAdoo and Congressman Kitchin over the taxation of war-profits has resulted in a compromise and the retention of both "excess profits" and "war-profits." This part of the bill is likely to be modified in the opinion of the Washington correspondents. In general, as a writer of the New York *Times* notes, the bill uses the same taxation sources as did the last two revenue laws, merely increasing the rates and correcting inequalities, the one really new thing being the "luxury list." The excess-profits tax on individuals or the "tax on brains," perhaps the most widely criticized section of the existing law, has been eliminated. Over $8,000,000,000 in revenue is expected, which it is thought will be derived from the various sources approximately as follows:

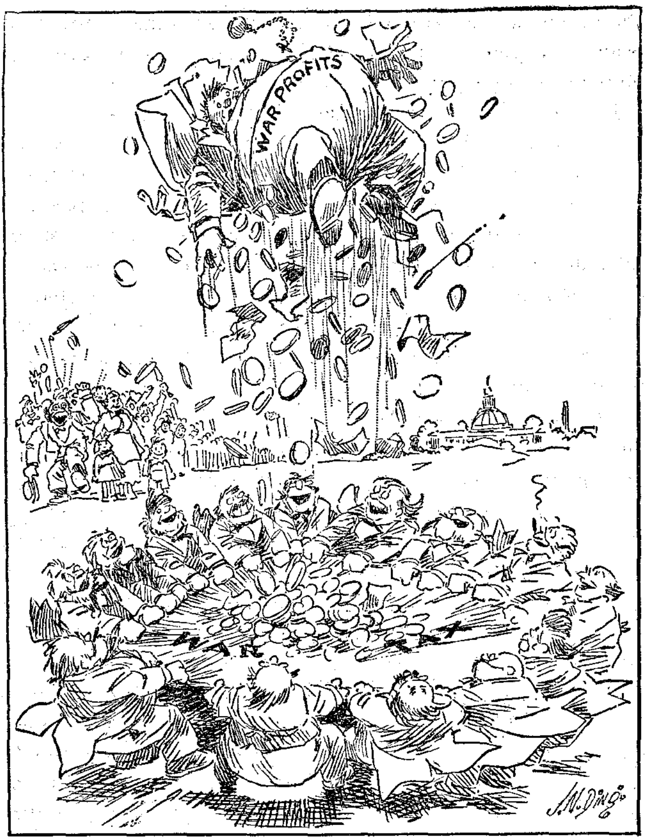
Individual income tax	$1,482,186,000
Corporation income tax	894,000,000
Excess and war-profits	3,200,000,000
Estate tax	110,000,000
Transportation	164,550,000
Telegraph and telephone	16,000,000
Insurance	12,000,000
Admissions	100,000,000
Club dues	9,000,000
Excise, luxury, and semiluxury	518,305,000
Beverages	1,137,600,000
Stamp taxes—chiefly documentary	32,000,000
Tobacco and products	341,204,000
Special business and automobile-user's taxes	165,607,000
Total	$8,182,452,000

The bill before Congress wins approval from the Philadelphia *Inquirer* and from many other papers for possessing "the merit of brevity and clarity." For the most part it supersedes existing revenue measures instead of supplementing them. All in all, it seems to the New York *Journal of Commerce* to be "a better and more careful piece of legislation than the loose and botched-up statute now in effect." The New York daily would direct the attention of Congress most thoughtfully to "certain larger aspects of the legislation":

> "First and most noticeable is the strong flavor of socialism about the new bill and the apparent disposition to strike at 'wealth.' What would be considered in other countries a high margin of comparative exemption is granted in the personal income tax, and immediately thereafter the rates begin to increase with very great severity. As the amount of income increases the burdensome character of the rates advances almost in geometrical progression and have not gone very far before they approach partial confiscation. This is in spite of the fact that all available evidence is to the effect that the classes in the community which are not saving are the higher-paid wage-workers and that those who are already doing their best for the war are the recipients of medium and higher incomes. It will not suffice, therefore, to try to still criticism by saying that the bill is needed

for war-purposes and that those who want to better it lack public spirit. It is precisely because the Government needs every dollar of revenue that it can get and can not afford to lose income through the pursuit of unessential issues that the weak points of this measure should be noted. . . . . . .

"The Government does not depend solely upon taxation, but, on the contrary, will seek to get twice as much from loans as from taxes during the next eight months. Will the provisions of the act as now framed contribute to the success of these loans or militate against it? There is certainly some ground for fearing that the new measure goes so far as to impair the borrowing power of the Government by cutting away the basis of free wealth, which is necessary as a foundation for the Liberty loans. No man does right in subscribing for bonds unless he has or expects to get a margin of income out of which he may reasonably look forward to canceling his indebtedness. So long as he can see such a margin he is a potential subscriber. When his margin is eliminated he ceases to be available. It is well to urge saving as a means of increasing the free margin of wealth, but in this again Congress needs to be reminded that those classes which are already saving their incomes in greatest degree are precisely those which it now proposes to tax most heavily."



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BY COMMON CONSENT.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

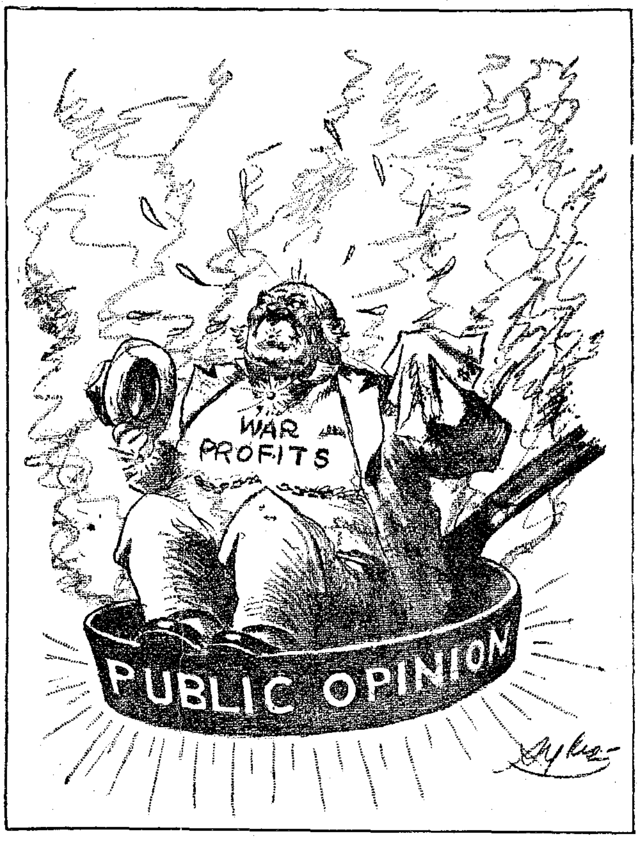
It seems to the New York *Globe* that the bill "is not only greater in extracting power than any other ever drawn, but it is artfully drawn to throw practically the whole of the burden on the rich and well-to-do classes." Surely, concludes *The Globe*, "in view of the contents of this tax bill, we shall no more hear the nonsense that this is a 'capitalistic' war, waged for the benefit of men of capital. It is a poor man's war, waged at the expense of capital, and one of its collateral effects will be to diffuse wealth."

We are reminded by the Springfield *Republican* that this revenue bill was "delayed because Secretary McAdoo and Chairman Kitchin could not agree on important details of the bill, especially the rates of taxation in the excess-profits schedule." This delay was costly, declares *The Republican*, and it continues:

"Hope has been abandoned, evidently, that the bill can be sent through both Houses and made a law before the 28th of this month, the date fixt for the beginning of the fourth Liberty Loan campaign. With the taxes for the coming year still undetermined upon, people who must face heavy taxation will be less sure how much they can subscribe to the government loan. A man can not fairly be asked, even for reasons of patriotism, to subscribe heavily to bonds while in the dark concerning the available amount of his own income. He will not know what his own purchasing limit may prove to be. There has been enough buying of Liberty bonds already on the hit-or-miss principle, as may be inferred from the present market prices of the outstanding issues which have been deprest partly by sales of these securities by persons who had taken more than they could afford to carry."

The new revenue bill, as the Washington correspondents note, is the largest ever presented to any legislative body. It was first taken up by the Ways and Means Committee on May 28, and was reported to the House on September 3. This is considered a speed record in view of the magnitude of the legislation. The scope of the income-tax provisions of the bill is sufficiently indicated in the accompanying table. One innovation is the taxing of the income of the President and other officers of the Federal Government. Corporations pay an income tax on incomes over $2,000, subject to various exemptions and deductions, of 12 per cent. on the amount paid in dividends and interest on bonds, and of 18 per cent. on income not so distributed. Income taxes may be paid for the calendar or fiscal year and in instalments. The tax-payment dates, on the calendar year basis, will be March 15, May 15, and July 15 of the succeeding year.

Instead of the old excess-profits tax, corporations will pay a tax upon either a "war-profits" basis or an "excess-profits" basis, depending on which yields the more revenue. The "war-profits" tax is 80 per cent. on the income of a corporation after an exemption of three thousand dollars in addition to its average earnings for the prewar period, 1911, 1912, and 1913, has been deducted. For the "excess-profits" tax there is an exemption of three thousand dollars, plus 8 per cent. of the invested capital, and the remaining profits are taxed on a sliding scale of from 35 to 70 per cent.



"A PROFIT IS NOT WITHOUT HONOR SAVE IN HIS OWN COUNTRY."

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

Inheritances are taxed by a system of surtaxes equivalent to a tax-rate of 6 per cent. on estates between $50,000 and $150,000, and 40 per cent. on estates over $10,000,000.

The new law continues taxes on freight, express, and passenger transportation, telegraph and telephone communication, and insurance policies. Taxes on alcoholic beverages are greatly increased, as are also taxes on manufactured tobacco products. Taxes on amusements are doubled. The list of semiluxuries upon which the tax is paid by the manufacturer or importer (who will probably proportionately increase the price to the consumer) includes a 5 per cent. tax on motor-trucks and tractors and a 10 per cent. tax on other motor-cars, motor-cycles, and motor-accessories. There is also a 10 per cent. tax on pianos, organs, and phonographs and records; on all kinds of athletic equipment; on chewing-gum, photographic films, and candy. There is a 25 per cent. tax on pistols and revolvers and a 10 per cent. tax on firearms and cartridges. Any one who wants to buy a dagger or a set of brass knuckles will find they are taxed 100 per cent. There is a 10 per cent. tax on electric fans, thermos bottles, meerschaum pipes, photographs, bathing-suits, certain furs, yachts, and motor-boats, also upon various automatic machines, liveries, and riding-habits.

Another section of the bill taxes at 20 per cent. or its equivalent various necessities selling over a minimum price. These include such every-day articles as travel supplies, carpets and rugs, umbrellas, lighting-fixtures, fancy waistcoats, kimonos, pajamas, hats, caps, shoes and clothes, silk stockings, silk shirts, and neckwear. The limit on men's suits is $50, on women's hats $15. There is a similar tax upon jewelry, watches, clocks, opera- and field-glasses. There is a tax upon all proprietary drugs and toilet preparations. Special taxes are levied upon various corporations, brokers, proprietors of theaters, circuses, and other exhibitions, bowling-alleys and billiard-rooms, shooting-galleries, riding-academies, automatic vending-machines, and sightseeing automobiles. Brewers, distillers, and liquor-dealers operating against local laws in dry territory must pay the Government a tax of one thousand dollars, in addition to other revenue taxes.

Stamp taxes are levied on commercial paper, playing-cards, transoceanic steamship tickets, and parcel-post packages.

WAR-TIME RISE IN LIVING COSTS

THE REPORTED INCREASE during the last four years of more than 50 per cent. in the cost of living for the average wage-earner's family in the United States, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, "justifies very largely the marked rise in wages which has been forced in nearly all industries, particularly those wherein organized labor dominates the situation." Much higher wages as compared with four years ago, continues the same paper, have become "a moral and economic necessity." On the other hand, the St. Joseph *News-Press* notes that in many cases war-time conditions have forced wages up 200 and 300 per cent., and this Missouri paper ventures the opinion that "the average wage-increase in certain lines must be greater than the advance in living costs." But, as other papers remind us, the degree to which increases in wages have offset increased living costs is not yet established. Thus the New York *Evening Post* points out that "the cost of living is not a constant factor for all grades of wage-earners, but has risen fastest with the poorly paid, who have little room for substitution and other economies." And in the New York *Globe* we read:

> "There is great variation. Taking yearly wage income as the basis and allowing for abnormal continuity of employment and extra compensation for overtime, in many industries wages have increased faster than average living expenses. In other occupations wages are not up 52 per cent. Particularly hard hit are those of small and more or less rigid incomes. Times are relatively harder on the small capitalists than on producers, whether employers or employed. To use a Bolshevism, the *bourgeoisie* are the most severely hurt, and next to them clerks and the professional classes. In wages as a whole, the figures of New York's Labor Bureau show that the sum distributed in wages to industrial workers has substantially doubled in the four years—an estimate confirmed by the extraordinary demand which has developed for articles of general use and by the Liberty Loan and savings-bank figures."

These comments are evoked by a report of the National Industrial Conference Board, of Boston, which bases its conclusions on independent investigations in various parts of the country and on the findings of Federal, State, and corporation inquiries. According to this report, the cost of living for the family of the average wage-earner in the United States during the period from the outbreak of the war in July, 1914, up to the middle of June, 1918, showed an increase of 50 to 55 per cent The increases for the different items are given as follows:

Food	62%
Rent	15%
Clothing	77%
Fuel and light	45%
Sundries	50%
Average increase (depending on apportionment of these respective items in the family budget)	50% to 55%

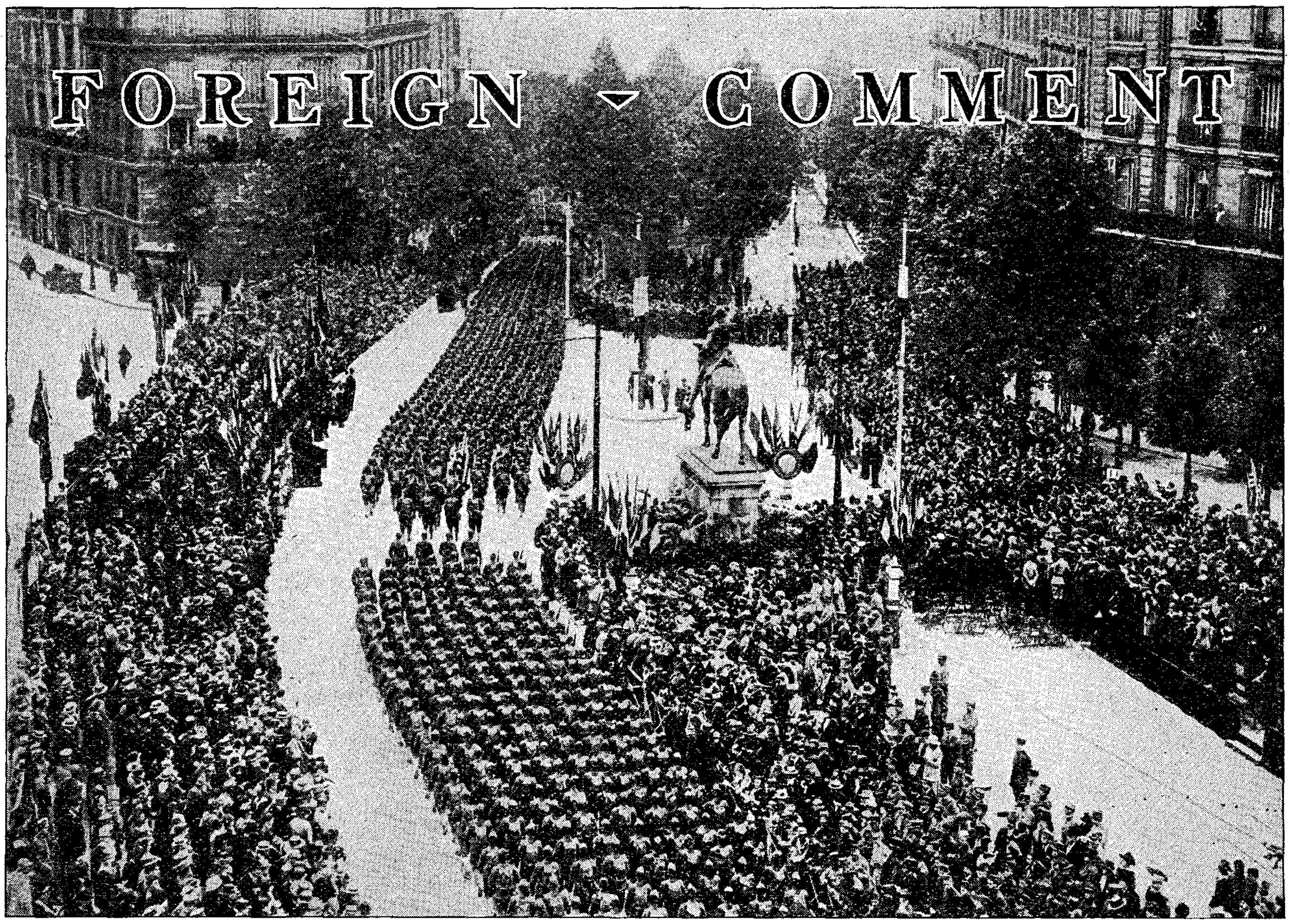
In explanation of these figures the report goes on to say:

> "In combining the percentages of increase for the respective items, in order to determine the average increase for the budget as a whole, food was taken as constituting 43 per cent. of the total family expenditure, rent 18 per cent., clothing 13 per cent., fuel and light 6 per cent., and sundries 20 per cent. Applying the Board's percentages of increase for the respective items to this distribution of the budget, the average increase is 52 per cent. The distribution of budget items just given is an average based on cost of living studies made by several United States Government bureaus and other agencies, covering in all 12,000 families.
>
> "The proportions of these major items of expenditure can be varied within narrow limits, but no reasonable arrangement would cause a wide change in the increase in the total cost of living as given above. For instance, if, instead of this average distribution of the budget, food be allocated as much as 45 per cent., rent and clothing 15 per cent each, fuel and light 5 per cent., and sundries 20 per cent., the indicated increase in the total cost of living, using the Board's percentages of increase for the respective items, would be 54 per cent."

All articles of food, we are told, show a considerable increase in price since 1914, exceptional advances being recorded in the case of flour, lard, and corn-meal. The item of rent, says the report, "showed such wide variation that no general average applicable to all sections of the country could be reached," but the 15 per cent. estimate "is apparently ample to cover the increase in wage-earners' rents in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and St. Louis, which alone include several millions of the country's industrial population." Of the increase in clothing prices we read:

> "Information secured from retail stores in cities well distributed throughout the country indicates increases in prices of the most common articles of wearing-apparel, ranging from 50.5 per cent. for women's dollar blouses up to 161 per cent. for men's overalls. Striking increases occurred in the prices of certain yard goods, where advances in cost over 1914 prices amounted, in a number of cases, to more than 100 per cent.
>
> "Men's hosiery, selling for 15 cents in 1914, cost in June, 1918, usually not less than 25 cents, and women's hosiery, selling for 25 cents four years ago, brought 45 cents in June of this year. Knit underwear, the report finds, had increased nearly 100 per cent. Women's shoes of a standard grade increased 88.5 per cent.; men's 69 per cent. Women's kid gloves which in 1914 cost $1 averaged more than $2 in June, 1918.
>
> "The report places the average rise in the total clothing budget since 1914 at 77 per cent. This increase compares with an increase of 51.33 per cent. between 1914 and 1917 for families in the ship-building districts of Philadelphia and an increase of 54.21 per cent. among similar families in the ship-building district of New York, as reported by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The difference between these increases and the Board's figure of 77 per cent. is largely explained by the difference in the period of time covered; clothing prices have continued to advance since 1917. Further increases in the fall of 1918 were, moreover, clearly indicated by the statements of retail dealers."

FOREIGN COMMENT



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AMERICAN VETERANS FROM THE MARNE WELCOMED TO PARIS.

These doughboys, who drove the Germans back at Vaux and Château-Thierry, are marching through the Place d'Iéna, past the statue of George Washington, who is pointing with his sword toward the Avenue du Président Wilson.

DEFEATISM GROWING IN GERMANY

THAT HE WHO DIGGETH A PIT shall fall into it is true of nations as of individuals. Germany has fostered defeatist propaganda feverishly in neutral and Allied countries, and now the German papers themselves are so infected with it as to create a panic among the Pan-German jingoes. The biter is bit, and these militarists are to-day busily engaged in urging the people to beware of the dangers of defeatism, which, they allege, is rearing its head in the Fatherland. Here is the testimony of that fire-eating Pan-German, Count Ernst zu Reventlow. Writing in the Berlin *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, he confesses:

> "The beginning of the fifth year of war is for the most part marked in the German press by reflections showing an attitude of deepest resignation and melancholy, and even of protest. . . . . .
>
> "The tearful defeatism, which in these days runs through German public life, has a perniciously laming effect, and the more so because in those who are affected by it an underlying conviction may be perceived or even expressly stated. If we would, it is, after all, an easy thing to end the war. We need only join the Wilson-Grey League of Nations."

Another great Pan-German is worried. Prince Henry of Prussia—who has been engaged in the favorite Hohenzollern pursuit, that of watching others fight—in a recent speech is reported by the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* as saying:

> "It is inspiring to watch events at the front and see the strong man who knows what is at stake. The tide ebbs and flows. I have one anxiety. It lies in the homeland, and relates to the faint-hearts and defeatists. The German people, so great and so ready for sacrifice—wo to him who dares poison its soul!"

The Prince went on to assure his hearers that there was no need for depression and that the apparent reverses on the Western Front were really "preludes to a German victory." This rouses the Socialist *Münchner Post*, which remarks:

> "It is scandalous to see a person like Prince Henry of Prussia giving the German people a picture of the situation which in no way corresponds to the realities.
>
> "Germans will not let themselves be scolded like children. It is ridiculous to think that people are saying we shall support a fifth year of war like the four preceding ones. It would be doing a wrong to the German people. Personages like Prince Henry would do better not to speak about the sufferings and miseries of the war. We were told for a long time that America's entry into the war was mere bluff, and we see to-day that one part of the press and the greater part of the official speakers are continuing to deceive the German public. They would do better to say openly that Germany finds herself to-day in an extremely serious situation."

Another Socialist paper "wants to know." The Berlin *Vorwärts* has a neat but interrogative reply to Count zu Reventlow. It retorts:

> "Count Reventlow says recognition in Germany of dangers threatening from the enemy is lacking to a degree which can only cause anxiety. That also is true. We often read now in reports from the west that our adversary is stronger in numbers than we are. Who told us a year ago that France had been bled white; that Italy was exhausted; that England was nearing the end; that our submarine war was a success? Who greeted America's entry into the war with 'relief'? Who told us this America would not be able to bring a man or a ship to Europe? Who, by dazzling promises, inoculated the nation with belief in boundless conquests?"

Poor *Vorwärts* is in a lacrymose mood. It makes the astounding discovery that Germany to-day has no friends, and laments with a poignancy that is almost comic in its distress:

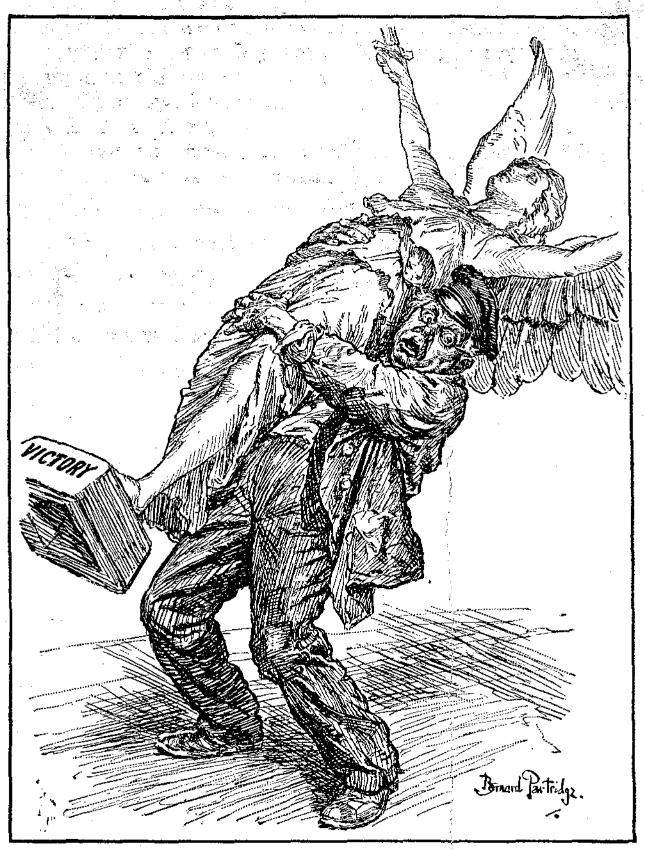
> "Belgium is a little country which alone would have been

powerless against Germany, but which has not agreed yet to conclude peace because in her need friends streamed to her side from all parts of the world. France was militarily inferior to us, but has stood against us for four years and has been able to protect her capital from hostile threats because she was supported by powerful allies. England is in herself a great Power, but when danger threatened her she found support from the whole English world, and finally America sprang to her side.

"Why has Germany no such friends? The natural inclination to support the weak side, for she is the weaker side in this Great War, has not made itself felt. Why?"

The *Kölnische Zeitung* admits that "defeatism is rearing its head in the Rhine cities," and urges a stiff upper lip:

"Now more than ever we must be on the alert. This may be difficult on an empty stomach, but it must be done. Our task is not small. We have been fighting courageously for four years, but if we now become faint-hearted and flabby all that we have done will drop into oblivion and a future generation will say that we were a strong-looking people, yet in reality we were a pack of weaklings."



THE BLOND BEAST'S BURDEN.

German Citizen—"And they tell me this may go on for years and years and years!" —*Punch* (London).

The Manchester *Guardian* is struck by Count zu Reventlow's remark on the Wilson-Grey League of nations and observes:

"To the Allied statesmen, in proportion as they are reflecting and responsible men like President Wilson, Lord Grey, or Mr. Balfour, the supreme object of war—the real prize of victory—is a world of partnership, as Mr. Asquith well called it, a world of nations enjoying equal rights, equal freedom, equal opportunity, equal security under the egis of universal law.

"This is the world which the plan of the League of Nations is meant to secure. To Germany the acceptance of such a world is defeat. Precisely so. That is the sum and substance of the world's case against Germany. . . . To accept equality, peace, and the rule of law is therefore for her complete defeat, entailing vast domestic reactions, the break-up of militarism and autocracy in a community that would need them no more. To all the rest of us—Austria-Hungary not excluded—these things are the essentials that we demand of victory. Let no one say on this side any longer that the League of Nations with the admission of the Central Powers means defeat for us or even an indecisive result. We have it on Count Reventlow's authority that for his country it is equivalent to throwing up the sponge."

OUR POLICY TO BULGARIA

THE ANOMALOUS POSITION in which America stands with regard to Bulgaria and Turkey continues to excite some comment among our Allies in Europe who do not understand why we are not at war with Germany's allies as well as with Germany. In the Balkans especially no little dissatisfaction is exprest at America's attitude, says the Saloniki correspondent of the *Gazette de Lausanne*. He writes:

"It is believed here that the United States has been misled. What prevents the United States from taking part on the Saloniki front?

"Certain Americans are mistaken if they think the absence of Bulgarian troops on the Western and Italian fronts is due to any delicate sentiments on the part of Ferdinand's Government, such as would not permit him to oppose troops against the Americans, who have not declared war. The absence of Bulgars on these fronts is simply in consequence of the fear of being annihilated one of these days.

"If America entered the war to collaborate in work that is highly idealistic it is impossible to treat Bulgaria with any special forbearance."

The Balkan peoples seem to imagine that the English-speaking allies are "hopeless pro-Bulgars," the English no less than the Americans. This is the firm conviction of Mr. A. Kyrov, the editor of the Athens *Hestia*, who is so wrought up over the matter that he cabled this letter to the Manchester *Guardian*. He says:

"Those of your compatriots who continue to be sympathetic with Bulgaria seem to have totally forgotten so many blunders committed in the past, of which one was the attempt—proved Utopian in regard to Bulgaria—to create a Balkan League, with those generous concessions to Bulgaria at the expense of the territorial integrity of Greece and Servia, which, however, resulted only in contemptuous refusal by Bulgaria and in the exploitation on the part of the ex-King and his *camarilla* of those concessions as a weapon against the policy and popularity of Venizelos.

"Everybody knows that Venizelos himself, starting from wider views and to prevent a breach in the Balkan alliance, offered before the second Balkan War to make sacrifices to Bulgaria, which, however, were despised and rejected by Bulgarian greediness. Alining his policy with general European interests, he in January, 1915, reverted to the same views, even after the outbreak of the European War, with the aim of preventing cooperation between Bulgaria and Germany. But a few days later the conclusion in Berlin of a Bulgarian loan of half a milliard of francs was made known, and those unwilling to shut their eyes to the truth have since formed the unshakable conviction that Bulgaria was already tied to Prussian policy. Only certain sections in England continued to regard Bulgaria as pro-English, and in justification of their fault they tried subsequently to persuade the common people that the conclusion of a Germano-Bulgarian alliance was effected only at the last moment in September, 1915.

"So much with regard to the political aspect of the question. But there is also another aspect—the moral one. Is it really possible that there should exist in England even irresponsible politicians, even mere British citizens, who, forgetful of traditional British fairness, should consider it permissible to offer Bulgaria the concession of even one strip of land belonging to Greece, fighting side by side with the Entente, when it is known that Bulgaria, under Germany's guaranty, secured to Greece her territorial integrity under the condition that Greece should maintain neutrality?

"Allow me to give expression to the fear that there exist in England inveterate Bulgarophils who, one might say, are still dreaming the blunders of the past—blunders which for a couple of years kept Greece from participation in the war and were exploited by the ex-King's German servility for the purpose of making his quasi-neutral state an agent and spy for the Germans."

Tho the news from Bulgaria is scanty, yet there appears to be an opportunity to do something just at this moment. *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"What news leaks out of Bulgaria suggests that the position there must be a cause of growing anxiety to the Central Powers. There has been more than one threat of revolution, relations with Turkey are strained, and while the Bulgarian soldiers at the front have been almost starved, food has been exported from the country in large quantities by a syndicate in the profits of which King Ferdinand is believed to have had a large share. Changes in ministers which have been ascribed to political motives have in reality been brought about by national indignation regarding the manipulation of the food-supplies. Bulgaria can at this moment be regarded as no better than a passenger in the Central Alliance."

The Manchester *Guardian*, which some believe has a slight pacifist tendency, regards this as the psychological moment to speak softly to Bulgaria and wean her from her evil ways. The rôle of siren, it says, is particularly suited to America. For some reason *The Guardian* has been violently opposed to Allied intervention in Russia and it assures us we should have been more profitably occupied in Bulgaria:

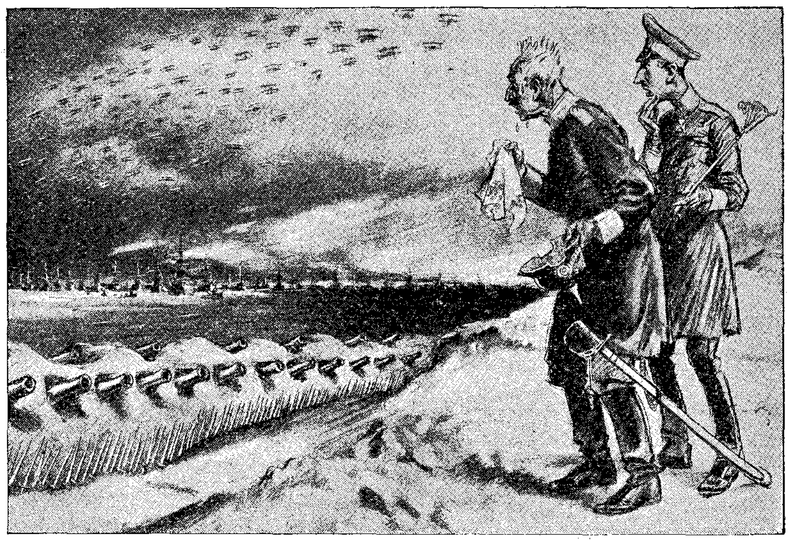
> "Diplomats would be far more profitably engaged in bending their minds upon Sofia rather than upon Vladivostok. Sofia is one of the keys of the Black Sea, and the Black Sea is the real gate of Russia, and the hinge on which, if ever, the Eastern Front is to be reconstituted. Let us fix our eyes upon that solid strategical reality and divert them from following after every will-o'-the-wisp our emotions or our prejudices may present to them. Sofia is a very realist city. It went into the war and on the German side because it thought Germany would win.
>
> "That calculation at the time did not lack shrewdness. It underestimated two factors of critical importance—the obstinacy and the staying power of the Allies and the reckless insolence of the German military mind, which ended by forcing America into the war. Powerful elements in Bulgaria were against the plunge from the first. As Bulgaria is in the war for what she can get out of it, and has no sentimental attachments to obscure her judgment, she studies the war-situation with the one aim of making sure which side is likely to win.
>
> "If the war ends with the defeat of the Central Powers and with Bulgaria still tied to them, then Bulgaria shares their defeat. In that case she is likely to pay the double price of defeat and persistence in error. The 'real-politicians' of Sofia must now be coming to the conclusion that the defeat of the Central Powers is more probable than less probable and that the time has come to reinsure. Only an arrangement with the Allies can give them security. The disappointment over the Dobrudja and the friction with Turkey and Germany must help to sharpen this conviction.
>
> "Perhaps we are stating the position rather more emphatically than the still fluid facts warrant, but assuredly here is an opportunity for a skilled diplomacy, and as America is not at war with Bulgaria the opportunity is peculiarly America's."

THE SHARE OF THE BRITISH NAVY—Considerable satisfaction is exprest in England with the tribute that Mr. Franklin Roosevelt has paid to the British Navy. His statement is considered timely also because of the tendency of some minds to underrate Britain's war-effort on land as well as at sea. The editor of the London *Truth* remarks:

> "Mr. Franklin Roosevelt, the Assistant-Secretary of the United States Navy, has rendered us a service for which we have every reason to be grateful. He has told the world that 60 per cent. of the American troops now in Europe have been brought over in British ships, escorted by British men-o'-war. The facts were, of course, known to many—even to many journalists; but when Mr. Baker, the United States Secretary for War, made his momentous statement regarding the crossing of the first million, he put the credit for the safety of their transport upon 'the superbly efficient protection which the Navy'—*i.e.*, the American Navy—had afforded. After that one couldn't very well start an argument as to what proportion of the credit was due to the United States and how much to others. I ventured on July 10 to hint that others were, at any rate, entitled to some of it, and I am very glad that Mr. Roosevelt has now given us the facts. It is just as well that some one occasionally stumps the Germans in their efforts to prove that Great Britain is a mere passenger in the Allies' war-galley."

THE SKELETON IN THE HUN'S CUPBOARD

THE FATEFUL POSSIBILITY that nearly two million of our men are in France is clearly recognized by the leaders of the German people, and desperate endeavors to prevent the rank and file of the Kaiser's subjects from knowing it are being made. Ludendorff recognizes full well the decline in morale that would take place were the Huns generally to become aware of the immense significance that a new enemy two millions strong portends. Consequently the German papers have received strong hints to belittle America, and especially the American Army, and they have taken up the task with zest. They would, however, accomplish more if they would agree upon the same lie, for at present their mendacities are as varied as they are amusing. Let us examine a few examples from papers that were once reckoned reliable. The *Kölnische Zeitung* warns its readers not to be led away by tales of American prowess at the front. There is such a simple explanation:



UNPLEASANT ASPECT OF THE WESTERN FRONT AS IT APPEARS TO THE HOHENZOLLERN FAMILY.

—*The Bystander* (London).

> "If the Americans at the front are fighting well, that does not need to cause surprize, for it is the fine flower of American manhood which is now at the front, namely, the old regular Army, plus about 40,000 of the most sturdy and most adventurous elements, which all nations have, who volunteered at the outbreak of the war."

After this testimonial of character it was slightly stupid of the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* to assure its readers that our regular Army never was any good anyway. It harks back to the Boxer rebellion in China, and says:

> "Those who saw the American soldiers during the Boxer rising admired their thin, sinewy figures, but recognized that they were little better than a mediocre militia. As the first three months only brought 400,000 volunteers, the American Army is evidently lacking in the one essential, the will to fight. And such an army is to replace ten million well-equipped Russians with a military tradition behind them. We have seen how, in the case of England, an army with no inherited military instincts can not, despite individual bravery, produce real soldiers. And England, in comparison with America, had at her disposal a body of well-trained non-commissioned officers. Admitting that the American soldier is as good as the English, there are fewer capable men to train him, and the officers are even less experienced than their English confrères.
>
> "In any case the American Army will not be numerous enough to play an important part till 1920, and then only provided the transport difficulty is got over and the munition-industry developed from its present nursery stage. Our submarines will see to the transports, and America will find it impossible to create a gigantic industry and a gigantic army at the same time. Ammunition, perhaps; but guns can not be

cast in sewing-machine factories. At present the American soldiers are without either rifles or artillery."

If the German front-line soldiers were spoon-fed on stuff like the above, it is no wonder that when captured by the Americans they complain of having been betrayed. The Berlin correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse* was evidently at a loss to know which of these conflicting reports to believe, so he interviewed General von Arz, who proved to be in best General-Staff form.

> "You ask me whether American help could provide any sort of substitute for the loss of the masses of Russians, even if it reached the French battle-field in the fullest measure of the wishes and hopes of the Allies—which must be doubted, if only because the activity of the German submarines is bound to produce disturbance and confusion in the transport dispositions of the American Army. No, I regard it as impossible. One must not forget that at the beginning of the war we had against our fronts from seven to eight millions of Russian soldiers, for the most part men with years of training; in any case capable fighters, and simply perfect in the modesty of their requirements. In comparison with that, what are a million or a million and a half of Americans, unaccustomed to war, with short training and no experience, and with their elevated ideas of living and total want of appreciation of the hardships of war?"

Occasionally the truth slips out. For example, the *Berliner Tageblatt* was indiscreet enough to remark: "It is a mistake to underestimate the value of the American infantry. To do this would be to invite surprize for us." Similarly the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, while pleading for an "instant decision," said:

> "It can not be to our interest to allow the war to drag on into the years 1919 and 1920, as the British above all desire, because they hope by then that American millions will have reached Europe and that Americans by force of numbers will be able to achieve a break through.
>
> "An American danger is facing us, but at the decisive moment an attack by our reserves will bring victory."

THE PRESS OF BRUSSELS

OUR SYMPATHY FOR BELGIUM often leads us to accept statements made in the press of the Belgian capital as authentic. The Belgian Official Information Bureau issues a timely statement warning us that, with the exception of the famous *Libre Belgique*—which is published in spite of the Germans—not a single paper published in Belgium can be believed. The official statement runs:

> "All the Belgian papers stopt publication in August, 1914. The press is now represented by a number of dailies under German control: *Le Bruxellois*, *La Belgique*, *Le Messager de Bruxelles*, and some technical and financial weeklies, *La Revue Internationale des Questions Financières*, *La Chronique des Travaux Publics*. *Le Bruxellois* and *La Belgique* support the Germans; the first openly, the second hypocritically. *Le Bruxellois* is said to belong to a Herr Rosenfeld, of the German civil administration. It appears morning and evening. For a long time it cost one cent. Now it is two cents. This gives the latest German, French, and English *communiqués*, topical articles, news from German papers, and sometimes, when they serve its purpose, distorted articles from Belgian and French papers. Quarrels between Belgians, attacks on the Belgian Government at Havre, the activist campaign in Holland, and the complaints of refugees, are noted with care.
>
> "*La Belgique*, a two-cent daily, raised to three cents since 1917, is written in the same style. It belongs to two business men who have been convicted several times of fraudulent practises. They act with more cleverness and hypocrisy. They deck themselves out with patriotic sentiments. The news is cleverly tampered with. The daily review of the situation, under the guise of impartiality, is drawn in a manner calculated to foster doubt and discouragement. These two papers have the largest circulation and are distributed through all the territory of the general government. *La Belgique* has several pages of advertising, and has even legal announcements. Mr. Poelaert, chairman of the Chamber of Brussels notaries, adjured his colleagues to desist from this practise. This infuriated *La Belgique*, who sued Mr. Poelaert before the courts for $20,000 damages. The case is adjourned.
>
> "*La Revue Internationale* belongs to Wilhelm Vogel, a German who has lived a long time in Brussels.
>
> "The press is a powerful weapon, but it needs much tact, subtlety, and psychology in its use. All of these qualities the Germans lack. The news of *Le Bruxellois* and *La Belgique* leaves the people cold and indifferent; three years of German administration have not spoiled their confidence. The public buys *Le Bruxellois* and *La Belgique* in order to read the *communiqués*, and scoffs at the lies contained in the leading articles."

THE MOSLEM VIEW OF HOME RULE FOR INDIA

THE EXTRAORDINARY CONGLOMERATE of diverse races and religions which we call India has now been promised Home Rule by the British Secretary of State for India, the Cabinet Minister responsible for its government. According to the London *Observer*, only ten per cent. of the 330,000,000 who inhabit that land are literate, and "the educated minority fit for political life in our sense do not number one in a hundred." From one of the Bengali papers published in Calcutta, the *Mohammadi*, an organ of the Calcutta Moslems, we learn that this one per cent. is by no means unanimous as to the desirability of Home Rule for India. The *Mohammadi*, which is itself an enthusiastic believer in the doctrine of self-government for India, remarks with a show of well-simulated surprize:

> "We are coming to know of the existence of men in India who shudder at the idea of the future freedom of our beloved motherland. Of course their number is negligible, yet however small it may be, they too call this their motherland, and it would not be right for us contemptuously to flout their opinion as worthless."

The opposition to Home Rule seems to come from two well-defined sections of Indian opinion—first the Moslems and then the Hindus of the lower castes, and both fear that under a system of self-government India would be cursed with a theocracy under the sway of the Brahmans. *Mohammadi* proceeds:

> "A few of our Mohammedan brothers say: 'If India gets self-government, then we shall not be able to cope with the Hindus. We may be crusht to the dust under their pressure, and ultimately we may be wiped off the face of India.'
>
> "When we ask why, the invariable reply is, 'The Hindus are more numerous than we are, they are better educated, and they are certainly more prosperous financially. Left to ourselves, the weak would not be able to survive in the struggle with the strong. The reason that we are still in existence is because the British are ruling over us all, tho even to-day the Hindus miss no opportunity of embarrassing us whenever they can. We must never forget that these people are the same Hindus that banished the Buddhists from India, and those Buddhists were their own kith and kin. The first chance they get they will do exactly the same with us, for they bear a grudge against us, as we Moslems ruled over them for six centuries.'"

We are next presented with the arguments of the lower-caste Hindus, which are summarized thus:

> "The Pariahs of Madras assembled in convocation say: 'The Brahmans, who have kept us—the Untouchables—mercilessly under their heel for ages, are not likely to be less tyrannical if the Hindus come into power. That we certainly do not want, and so we prefer British rule for generations to come.'"

Mohammadi admits that these objections deserve serious consideration, but avers that all apprehensions are without foundation. In a somewhat naive argument, the Moslem journal bases its faith in Home Rule on the strong arm of the British, and says:

> "Of course it must be admitted that it would be particularly dangerous to any one creed or community to gain the control of the military forces of the country, for the controller of the military is usually the power that can do anything it desires. The British would control that department altogether, and the British will remain the paramount power in India, and it is they who will supervise the workings of the different branches of our autonomous administration. And there is absolutely nothing to be afraid of in this."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

HAY-FEVER RESORTS

THE SUFFERER FROM HAY-FEVER, who is treated by the average newspaper paragrapher as a cross between a myth and a joke, but who is in reality the victim of a disease whose worst feature is that it tortures and does not kill, is accustomed to flee for relief to one spot or another advertised to be "immune." Sometimes he finds what he seeks; sometimes it eludes him. This, we are told by Dr. Wm. Scheppegrell, of New Orleans, president of the Hay-Fever Prevention Association, is due partly to the fact that some resorts have ignorantly encouraged pollen-producing plants and so destroyed their own usefulness, and partly to the fact that not all victims are irritated by the same kinds of pollen. The establishment of a "resort" where hay-fever will be eliminated is simply a question, we are told, of abolishing all wind-pollened plants from certain areas. This may be expensive, but, like Isaac of York in "Ivanhoe," the hay-fever victim will pay high to escape torture; so a real "resort" can afford to be thorough. Says this writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, August 17):

"The history of hay-fever resorts, before pollen was discovered to be the cause, forms an interesting example of the unreliability of health measures when not based on scientific principles. A sufferer from hay-fever, in his efforts to find a location in which he will find relief, reaches a location many miles from human habitations and cultivated fields, perhaps in a virgin forest, and his attacks disappear. He pitches his tent, passes his time in fishing and hunting, and returns home convinced that he has at last found the Mekka of hay-fever sufferers. The place is advertised, cottages are built, and perhaps even a hotel, and the first year the reputation is sustained—no one has hay-fever.

"The next year the plans are extended. The timber is cut and the land is planted in corn and oats for the stock and vegetables for the guests. Immediately the seeds of the weeds, the parasites of agriculture, are brought in by the stock, the hay, oats, and seeds, and the weeds appear with their millions of noxious wind-borne pollen.

"The guests now begin to suspect that the location is not entirely free of hay-fever. The following year the weeds have increased in number and activity, and the pollen abounds in the air. Hay-fever is common, the guests leave in disgust, and the place is abandoned. This history of the rise and fall of hay-fever resorts has repeated itself in almost every part of the country.

"The recently established resorts, however, being scientifically based on the exclusion of all weeds, have maintained their reputation and increased in popularity. It is only a question of time, however, when every summer resort will be compelled, in its own interest, to take similar steps for the comfort of hay-fever sufferers. The elimination of hay-fever in towns and cities generally is simply a question of time, this result depending on the thoroughness with which the weeds are destroyed.

"It is popularly believed that hay-fever is gradually increasing, and this is supported by the statistics which we have collected from all parts of the country. The cause, however, is not the increase of susceptibility, as is usually supposed, but of exposure. It is well known that hay-fever is less frequent in the heart of crowded cities, and many living in the suburbs find relief at their places of business. The reason is that these congested parts of the cities are beyond the potential radius of the hay-fever weeds and grasses of the suburbs and surrounding country.

"The true reason is, therefore, that the ease of transportation has enabled thousands to live in the suburbs and surrounding country of all large cities. Most of these localities are sparsely settled and are surrounded by vacant lots and fields. The latter too frequently are abandoned to ragweed and other hay-fever weeds, even in cases in which a crop has been cultivated at some portion of the year. The air in these places is therefore infested with hay-fever pollens, which find their victims in subjects with low immunity to their protein.

"There are a number of places in the United States and Canada in which the meteorological or topographic condition prevents the growth of the plants that cause hay-fever, and which may therefore be termed natural hay-fever resorts. There are several varieties of hay-fever, however, and accordingly there are some localities in which one class of hay-fever sufferers find relief, but in which others are not benefited. A patient from Illinois, sensitive to the common ragweed hay-fever only, would find relief in California, where this is not found, and a subject in California, sensitive to the sage-brush only, would be relieved in Illinois. This explains the apparent contradiction in regard to many popular hay-fever resorts.

"There are some localities, however, in which the natural flora of all hay-fever weeds is extremely low, so that they offer relief to the great majority of hay-fever cases of all forms. . . . . . .

"Contrary to the popular belief, altitude is no protection against hay-fever unless this exceeds 6,000 feet. Up to 4,000 feet the common ragweed is as common as on the plains. At an altitude over 6,000 feet, however, the ragweed does not thrive, and such localities afford relief to those sensitive to this pollen. Some of the wormwoods, however, are found at this altitude, but these are practically confined to the Pacific and Rocky Mountain States.

"An island that is kept free of weeds, and has no land nearer than five miles, is practically free of hay-fever pollen, and is therefore without hay-fever. Even one or two miles is ordinarily a sufficient water protection, as the lightest pollen of the hay-fever weeds (ragweeds, fifteen microns in diameter) does not traverse more than this distance except in winds of high velocities (twenty or more miles an hour).

"The apparently erratic benefits of coast resorts is simply a question of wind direction. If this is from the water, the air is free of pollen, and hay-fever subjects find relief. If the wind is from the land, however, and this is infected with hay-fever weeds, which is usually the case, the proximity of the water affords no relief."

SPANISH INFLUENZA

BEFORE the so-called "Spanish influenza" strikes us—and authorities agree that we shall not escape it—a few facts about what it is and what it does ought to be acceptable. According to a leading editorial in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, August 24), the name was bestowed in the belief that the disease started in Spain, but there is apparently no authority for this. No part of Europe, civilized or barbarian, has been exempt. Fortunately the outbreak in England and among the Allied troops on the Continent is now on the wane. Thus far most of the articles and notes regarding the disease have been ephemeral; the more elaborate and finished studies will doubtless come later. Says *The Journal:*

"The symptoms are described practically always in about the same terms: sudden onset with chills, severe headache, pains in the back and elsewhere, general *malaise*, flushed face, some soreness of the throat, and fever of from 101° to 104° F., with a rather slow pulse. Usually crisis has occurred after two or three days, with rapid and complete recovery. In many cases there has been a harsh cough with a scanty sputum; occasionally more severe bronchitis and even bronchopneumonia have developed; but among the young and healthy there seem to have been no serious consequences, and no definite statements are made as to the death-rate, which in any event thus far has been very low. Gastro-intestinal disturbances have not been observed. . . .

"The observers on whose authority these statements are ventured do not agree as to the bacteriology of the disease. . . . Blood cultures have not yielded any definite results, and so far no immunologic tests seem to have been made. In editorial comment, *The British Medical Journal* states that the influenza bacillus has been found in many different places, especially in cases with bronchitis and pneumonia, and that the general opinion seems to be that the pandemic is due to the bacillus.

This opinion is by no means unanimous, however, and the bacteriologic and other evidence at hand certainly does not warrant its acceptance. Much further work is required before we can feel sure that we understand the true nature and cause of this and similar pandemics.

"The treatment remains symptomatic—rest in bed, free movements of the bowels, and light diet are the most important measures.

"No doubt the spread of the infection, whatever it is, would be limited considerably if the dangers of droplet infection were recognized more widely and guarded against."

OUR WASTE OF FUEL

IF A CHILD ate only a tenth of the food on his plate and threw the rest away, he would doubtless be adjudged wasteful by the parental court. Yet this is about what our best engineers do when they burn coal to get electrical energy. The rest of the energy is available as heat, but it is usually thrown away. If we could use all the heat that is produced by coal-combustion, and if we could save and use the possible 10 to 20 per cent. of available mechanical energy whenever we burn coal, we should be doing much better than at present. Charles P. Steinmetz, expert of the General Electric Company, says that it is "an economic crime" to burn coal for mere heating without first taking out as much "high-grade" energy as it will yield. If we could do this, Mr. Steinmetz estimates, we might save something like 160 million tons of coal annually, assuming that our total annual consumption is 400 millions. Writes Mr. Steinmetz in *The General Electric Review*, as abstracted in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, August 24):

"We realize that our present method of using our coal resources is terribly inefficient. We know that in the conversion of the chemical energy of coal into mechanical or electrical energy, we have to pass through heat energy and thereby submit to the excessively low efficiency of transformation from the low-grade heat energy to the high-grade electrical energy. We get at best 10 to 20 per cent. of the chemical energy of the coal as electrical energy; the remaining 80 to 90 per cent. we throw away as heat in the condensing water, or, worse still, have to pay for getting rid of it.

"At the same time we burn many millions of tons of coal to produce heat energy, and by degrading the chemical energy into heat, waste the potential high-grade energy with which those millions of tons of coal could supply us.

"It is an economic crime to burn coal for mere heating without first taking out as much high-grade energy, mechanical or electrical, as is economically feasible. It is this feature, of using the available high-grade energy of the coal before using it for heating, which makes the isolated station successful, tho it has every other feature against it.

"Assume we use 200 million tons of coal per year for power, at an average total efficiency of 12 per cent., giving us 24 million kilowatts (referred to 24-hour service), and use 200 million tons of coal for heating purposes, wasting its potential power.

"If, then, we could utilize the waste heat of the coal used for power generation, even if thereby the average total efficiency were reduced to 10 per cent., we would require only 240 million tons of coal for producing the power, and would have left a heating equivalent of 216 million tons of coal, or more than required for heating. That is, the coal consumption would be reduced from 400 million to 240 million of tons, a saving of 160 million tons of coal annually.

"Or, if from the 200 million tons of coal which we degrade by burning for fuel we could first abstract the available high-grade power, assuming even only 5 per cent. efficiency, this would give us 10 million kilowatts (24-hour rate), at an additional coal consumption of 10 million tons, while the production of the 10 million kilowatts now requires 100 millon tons of coal, more or less, thus getting a saving of 90 million tons of coal; or, putting it the other way, a gain of 9 million kilowatts—12 million horse-power 24-hour service, or 36 million horse-power for an eight-hour working day.

"It is obvious that we never could completely accomplish this; but even if we recover only one quarter, or even only one-tenth of this waste, it would be a vast increase in our national efficiency."

"SEA-TANKS" AT POLA

THE APPLICATION OF THE "TANK" idea to marine warfare seems to have been successfully carried out by the Italians in their recent raid at Pola, where they destroyed by this means a large Austrian war-ship. Just what these "sea-tanks" are is not yet known in detail, but enough is understood and inferred to furnish material for a descriptive article of considerable length, contributed by H. Winfield Secor to *The Electrical Experimenter* (New York, September). The sea-tanks, Mr. Secor tells us, measure about forty feet by six, and are propelled by electricity. They are provided with an endless rotary chain, running lengthwise around the vessel, and fitted with sharp steel barbs or knives which can cut their way through nets and other obstacles just like their prototypes, the land-tanks, first used so effectively by the British. He goes on:

"This underwater demon is provided with several torpedo tubes at the bow, and from all accounts it seems that the device was crewless, and operated by means of electrical control currents sent through a flexible insulated cable connecting with a war-vessel, which latter nosed its way up to within a few miles of the steel nets guarding the harbor of Pola.

"The account of the attack on Pola by the Italian sea-tanks states that they bored their way through the heavy steel nets spanning the navigable approaches to the port, within which there lay at anchor Austria's fighting fleet, and that a mighty Austrian battle-ship of the *Viribus Unitis* type of about twenty thousand tons' displacement was torpedoed.

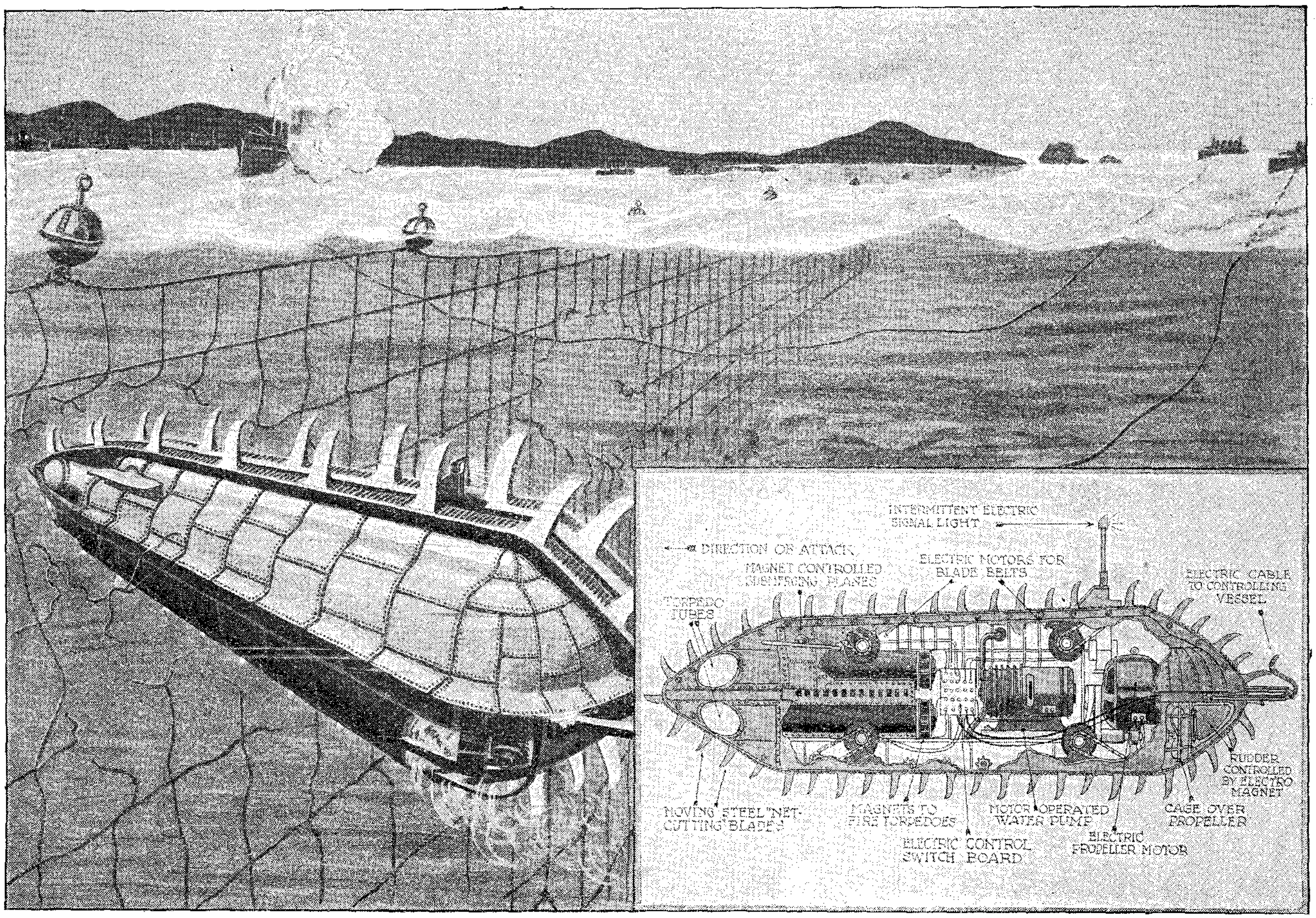
"The detail illustration herewith shows the probable arrangement of the interior of the Italian underwater tank, also the arrangement whereby the steel belts carrying the net-cutting knives or barbs are driven by powerful electric motors, which obtain current from a storage battery carried in the undersea craft, or from electric energy supplied through the cable connected with it. . . . . .

"It is entirely feasible for a device of this kind to be controlled by a war-ship of the destroyer class at a distance of seven miles or even eight to ten miles or more. With ingenuity and the proper design of the device of the type here under discussion, and also in consideration of the undoubted and proved cleverness of the Italian engineers, there is no doubt but what such a device could be sent out and steered so as to be submerged when it neared the steel nets and to bore its way through them, and then to rise again; also at this juncture the observation officer on the war-vessel, looking through his night glasses, could press the proper electric control button and cause one or more torpedoes to be discharged at an enemy war-vessel in the manner described in the report from Rome, and which now forms a part of Italian naval history."

In any event, Mr. Secor concludes, the sea-tank would appear to be invulnerable against harbor nets and the like, and when designed to carry a crew and equipped with underwater search-lights, should prove effective in clearing out mine-fields, particularly such mine-infested waters as those leading up to the great German naval base at Helgoland. He goes on:

"This maneuver by the Italian sea-tanks in their attack on Pola may seem all the more practical and possible to the layman when it is considered that the entire Gulf of Venice is very shallow—about 120 feet at greatest depth—and such an underwater fighting monster might crawl even along the bed of the Gulf of Venice and tackle the steel nets and mines protecting Pola, much in the same manner as a gigantic turtle would crawl along the bed of a lake. In fact, some engineers venture the opinion that with the proper design of the moving caterpillar belts and barbs the tank could be made self-propelling in the same manner as just mentioned.

"It is most probable, however, that the Italian sea-tank as now used is fitted with powerful propellers the same as the submarine, and also that it has a suitable rudder for the purpose of steering it. To prevent the cable from becoming fouled in the propeller blades, the latter are encased in substantial steel cages. The pilot light or lights are provided with shields at the front, so as to throw intermittent signal flashes sternward, and by arranging this on a telescopic mast the officer in charge can, by simply pressing the proper button, cause them to rise ten to fifteen feet above the back of the sea-tank while it is progressing through the water near its objective. When the tank has


INTERMITTENT ELECTRIC SIGNAL LIGHT
DIRECTION OF ATTACK
MAGNET CONTROLLED SUBMERGING PLANES
ELECTRIC MOTORS FOR BLADE BELTS
ELECTRIC CABLE TO CONTROLLING VESSEL
TORPEDO TUBES
RUDDER CONTROLLED BY ELECTRO MAGNET
MOVING STEEL "NET-CUTTING" BLADES
MAGNETS TO FIRE TORPEDOES
MOTOR OPERATED WATER PUMP
CAGE OVER PROPELLER
ELECTRIC CONTROL SWITCH BOARD
ELECTRIC PROPELLER MOTOR

Courtesy of "The Electrical Experimenter," New York.

HOW A "SEA-TANK" GOES THROUGH A STEEL HARBOR-NET.

progressed sufficiently near the net or other obstruction it is to burrow through, the proper electrical impulses are sent over the electrical control cable, which starts up the water-ballast tank motor, and by filling the tanks the craft is caused to submerge. It is a simple matter and one which has been used heretofore to provide a suitable electrical position-indicating arrangement, whereby it becomes possible to know at any instant the direction and location of the sea-tank while it is submerged. By means of a sensitive microphone installed in the vessel, it would be possible to ascertain when the tank had chewed its way through the enemy nets, and it could then be caused to approach the surface again if so desired. It is not, however, imperative that the vessel be made to come to the surface so as to show the signal light, for by means of the position-indicating apparatus just described its exact position at any moment could be known and torpedoes discharged from it at an enemy war-vessel swinging at anchor within the netted area."

FLARE FOR AVIATORS—An airplane flare with a brilliancy equaling that of 400,000 candles is reported by a writer in *The American Machinist* (New York, August 22). Says this paper:

"When hanging from its parachute over a German munition-plant it lights up an area so brightly that an airman thousands of feet in the air can select any building he is directed to make a target for his aerial bomb. Having reached the particular district sought, he must locate the particular object of his attack from his position, which may be 5,000 or 10,000 feet or even higher, above the earth. Equipped with the airplane flare, the aviator pulls a lever and releases it. As it drops the resistance offered by the air sets the fuse mechanism in operation. The result is the emission of a powerful light of from 300,000 to 400,000 candle-power, which completely illuminates the terrane below. The amount of light given is equal to that of a battery of from 150 to 175 street arc lamps or of from 15,000 to 17,500 ordinary incandescent-lamp bulbs such as are used in the home. As soon as the flare gets into operation a huge parachute made of the best quality of silk opens and holds the brilliant light in suspension in the air for a sufficient time to allow the aviator to select his objective or target. Having located the factory, railroad depot, ammunition-dump, hangar, munition-plant, or whatever the target may be, the aviator drops the bomb and proceeds on his way. An idea of the effective light thrown on the ground by this flare may be gained from the fact that when suspended at a height of from 1,500 to 2,000 feet it will clearly light a circular area one and one-half miles in diameter."

THE COW IN THE CUPBOARD

THIS EXPRESSIVE PHRASE is coined by the French as a popular name for dried milk—a product not yet popular in this country. That it offers us a present solution of one phase of the food problem, and also an "opportunity to stabilize the milk industry," is the editorial opinion of *American Medicine* (New York). The medical profession, this paper thinks, has already accomplished a great task in creating the "certified-milk" industry. But there is not enough, and can never be enough, certified milk to supply everybody, and it is beyond the means of those who need it most. Shall these be obliged to use an unsanitary product? Dried milk is the solution, the writer is sure—the production of milk-powders "from skimmed or whole milk, that, to begin with, was fresh and clean." Dried milk of this kind is, he says, "potable, cheap, palatable, bacterially pure, easily transported, and without decreased digestibility." He goes on:

"Recognition of the inherent advantages of milk in the dietary carries with it the obligation of safeguarding it in every way so that milk and milk products, butter and cheese, may not suffer a marked decrease lest the nutrition of the growing generation be handicapped. The growing need for exportation emphasizes the necessity of stimulating the dairy business.

"For the purpose of increasing the vitality and resistance of children, through raising the nutrition of their bodies, the most significant food-factor is found in the milk-contained vitamines.

Butter, cheese, whey, skim-milk, buttermilk, milk-powders, evaporated milk, condensed-milks, probably present the most serious food problem this nation faces from the standpoint of public health.

"It is difficult to realize the conditions in Russia, where there is practically no milk available for children over three years of age. Americans can not grasp the fatal results that have attended the slaughter of milch cows in Belgium, France, and other warring countries for the sake of securing meat for military purposes. If, however, the United States is to avoid recognized dangers to juvenile health, and the race is to be safeguarded from physical deterioration, the milk problem must receive far more consideration than has been given to it up to the present time.

"Every community is in a sense responsible for the welfare of its own youth. Some measures are required in almost every section of the country to enable families with children to secure at least a quart of milk per day per child under two years of age, and a pint of milk per day for each child between the ages of two and six years. The daily per capita consumption of milk, according to United States Food Administration, is only 0.65 pint, and this proportion is steadily decreasing as the price of milk rises.

"A program that will check this developing evil is imperative. The use of milk in a community is an index of its knowledge of nutritive values. The general health and welfare of a nation may be roughly judged by its daily per capita consumption of milk.

"The influence of the medical profession has been thrown on the side of safe milk as represented by certified milk. The entire certified milk movement, originating through the enthusiastic efforts of Dr. H. L. Coit, has been responsible for fostering milk sanitation. Certified milk, however, is not produced in large quantities, nor is its price adjusted to the financial ability of those whose children need it most. The National Committee on Milk Standards, composed mainly of physicians, health officers, and sanitarians, has devoted its energies to the establishing of reasonable chemical and bacteriologic standards, without stressing the positive health-values of milk consumption. The time has arrived when the profession must give the weight of its authority to the nutritive qualities of milk, while at the same time insisting upon the maintenance of its sanitary condition. Physicians should be the leaders in the movement to conserve the milk-supply of the nation, as they are best able to attest its health-giving qualities, and the dangers which must accrue to the general public if children are to be deprived of their one complete and indispensable food—milk."

HANDLING SHIPS ON TRAIN SCHEDULES

THE REMARKABLE SPEED and efficiency with which marine transportation is now being handled is described in *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore, Md., August 15) by a special correspondent. The dispatch of troops and supplies to France and the speedy trips of our vessels bearing articles of commerce to and from foreign countries justify us in saying, he asserts, that shipping is now being managed with a grade of precision hitherto attached only to the movements of railroad trains. Requirements now call for the landing in France daily of six to seven million pounds of supplies, and this daily transport will be more than doubled in a few months. The features that are contributing to this result are, according to the correspondent, the efficient and businesslike management of our fleet of ships and the improvements in dock and railroad facilities which American engineers have effected at the French ports. Owing to these, and despite the necessity of convoying ships, trips are now being made by the vessels under the Shipping Board and the War Department which would have been deemed impossible in times of peace. We read:

"It is not so long ago since almost two months were consumed by ships making the round trip to France. At the ports of the United States there were delays in obtaining the cargoes, and on the other side even longer periods were spent waiting for the freight to be removed and disbursed along the heavily burdened railroad-lines.

"Under the system now operating some of the larger ships are back in their home ports for a new load within three weeks of the time they left for overseas. It is ships such as the *Justicia* that are accomplishing these record feats, and the efforts of the German submarines to sink them are well founded upon the realization that they serve as weapons in the battle against Prussianism whose effectiveness is comparable to the greatest battle-ships. . . . . . .

"Production in the shipyards has been speeded up until during July 123 ships were launched in the American shipyards, a total greater than during any single year in the past, and the operation of the ships engaged in the coasting trade, or on South-American routes, is given a new impetus. Two ships are now doing the work of three under the rapid 'turn-around' which has been found so effective in the transatlantic traffic.

"In prewar days the ships in the coal-carrying trade from Norfolk or Baltimore to Boston usually made two round trips per month. With the urgent need for coal being transported to New England a new pace of four trips each month has been established, and one vessel has established a record of five and one-half days for the journey.

"In the oil trade from Tampico to Galveston tankers are now making the round trip in eleven days, sometimes even a week. To Yucatan for cargoes of sisal the average is only two weeks, while the fruit steamers between the Gulf ports and Central America now take three weeks, where formerly six were consumed.

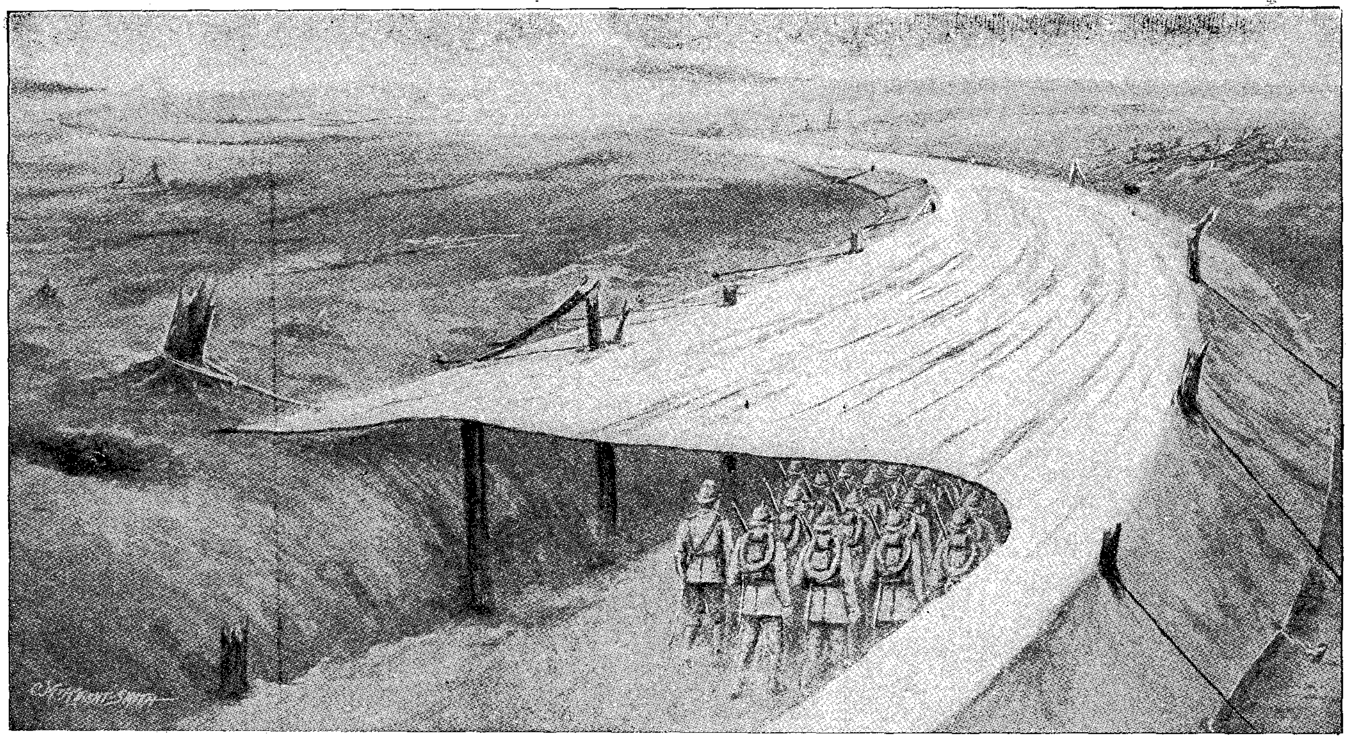
"The Shipping Board has made especial endeavors to provide sufficient ships to the nitrate-carrying trade. . . . The conveyance of Chilean nitrates, which are now almost wholly being delivered to the United States, is being expedited by the board, which has placed two of the largest merchantmen recently delivered by the Cramp yard as the nucleus of the nitrate trade. On her maiden voyage last month one of these ships established a record of eighteen days from New York to Valparaiso, while her sister ship is making the round trip in fifty-seven days. Another ship in the nitrate trade performed the same voyage in forty-four days, even transporting a cargo of coal from Norfolk to the Canal Zone on her outward-bound trip. And yet before efficiency was brought into the management of shipping a vessel making four voyages a year between New York and Chile was considered as rendering good service.

"Manganese from Brazil, wool from Argentina, sugar from Cuba, and all the other essentials that play such an important part in the war-program are being brought into the United States with unprecedented swiftness, while the speed has now extended to the ships engaged in the transpacific trade, where the long voyages are being materially cut down in time."

This increased efficiency will not be allowed to lapse after the war, we are assured. Last year American exports amounted to more than $6,000,000,000 and imports to $2,659,000,000. The character of the goods may change, but there is no reason to believe that there will be any falling off in quantity. Instead, there will be a world-wide revival of trade, carried in the main by our fleet of ships, with business methods of operating them so that the benefit of the full tonnage capacity will be obtained. We read in conclusion:

"Exclusive of the vessels in the service of the Army and Navy, there are now more than 1,500 ships under the control of the Shipping Board, operated with the precision of railroad-cars under the direction of the train-dispatcher. Through this agency, which not only sees that ships are built, but overlooks them after they are on the sea, there is kept a close account of all tonnage needs of the nation. It is the clearing-house through which all ocean traffic is allocated, and in order that the board may be constantly advised as to the facilities at its command, a system of tracing ships has been evolved which keeps officials advised of every movement of its vessels. With the boats under its control and the various others scattered around the globe in trade with the Allies or their colonies, the Shipping Board is now keeping in touch with approximately 7,000 ships, or about one-quarter of all the merchant ships in the world. Charts are maintained on ships showing the work to which they are adapted, the manner in which they are performing their task, and their whereabouts, so that plans for the future use of the fleet can be made with a high degree of accuracy. Other charts show the records of individual ports, of the use of ships in the essential trades, and other figures necessary in the wide-spread supervision of the Shipping Board over the merchant fleets.

"Through the commodity charts it is possible to keep a record before the Shipping Board of the supplies imported, and as fast as a surplus of any article is obtained ships can be withdrawn from that trade and turned to transporting commodities which are short."



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

HOW THE GERMANS HIDE TROOP MOVEMENTS. A SWARMING ROAD CAMOUFLAGED TO LOOK DESERTED.

CAMOUFLAGED ROADS

THE ART OF CAMOUFLAGE usually strives to make some familiar object resemble something else, transforming a machine-gun nest into a harmless clump of bushes or a row of barracks into a rocky ridge. But in the case of a road the same goal may be reached by contriving that it shall still look like a road—but like a deserted one, whereas it may be really swarming with troops. This is brought about by covering the road with painted canvas like a tent, under whose cover the operations of war go on unseen by the enemy. It hardly seems possible that concealment on such a huge scale could be successful; yet we are assured by the writer of a leading article in *The Scientific American* (New York, August 17) that it has actually been done. Surprize, he notes, is still a predominant weapon of war, as it has always been, and concealment is its most necessary element.

"One of the most interesting phases of surprize in modern military operations is the bringing up of large masses of troops and guns and supplies without the knowledge of the enemy. Von Hutier . . . lays great stress on secrecy. He places his principal armies as far as sixty miles behind the front lines until the very eve of the battle, when they are brought up by forced marches at night. During the day the troops are concealed in villages and in woods; in fact, wherever ample covering can be found for the purpose. Enemy airmen flying far into German-held land discover no signs of extensive troop movements. When the battle opens the enemy, as was the case with the British during March and the French during May, are taken by surprize, not so much as regards the date set for the battle, but largely with respect to the numbers of troops involved.

"Rumors have come back from France telling of the marvelous camouflaged roads employed by the Germans during their last ill-fated offensive in the Marne salient. These roads, it is said, are important, but not necessarily the main, arteries of travel for troops and supplies, and are covered over with mile after mile of canvas painted to represent the original road. Thus to an airman flying at thousands of feet altitude such as he must do in order to keep a respectable distance between himself and the enemy anti-aircraft guns, the camouflaged road appears absolutely deserted, while all the while thousands of troops, batteries of artillery, and supply *camions* may be moving along steadily toward the battle-front. The road can be readily camouflaged in this manner, albeit the amount of canvas required is considerable and the work of erection quite extensive. Still, the value of a camouflaged road can not be overestimated, and it is obvious that no commander would hesitate to employ his camouflage corps in such a way.

"It is said of the British camoufleurs that during the preparations for the great battle of the Somme, in 1916, they constructed a similar road. The occasional German airman over the British back areas perceived little activity on the ground. The most important road, to be sure, was deserted except for an occasional cart, a few soldiers, and a fake gun or two. But all the while British Tommies were pouring to the battle-front, with their guns and supplies, under the camouflage canvas. So taut and so well supported was the canvas that it was possible to send light traffic along the camouflage canvas, thus leading the Germans to believe that the road was genuine, so the rumors go.

"Camouflage appears to be without limit in this war. It does not seem unreasonable to look forward to the day when entire armies will move forward without a single man, gun, or supply-truck in sight."

OUR MUNITIONS OUTPUT—While most of us are beginning to realize, says the Washington editor of *The American Machinist* (New York, August 8), that we are at war, there are a few not closely in touch with the production of munitions of various kinds who do not realize the extent to which this work is being carried on. He goes on:

"In many ways it is little less than marvelous to note the progress we have made during the past year. At the present time our daily average output of cartridges for rifles, machine guns, pistols, and revolvers is about 15,000,000, altho nearly double this number has been inspected and accepted in a single day. Rifle production is averaging something over 54,000 a week, with pistols at 8,700 and revolvers at 6,100. Machine-gun production for the same time was a little over 2,000 light Brownings and almost 1,100 heavy Brownings. The total production of rifles of all types is given at 1,886,759, which does not include 600,000 Springfields on hand at the beginning of the war. Neither does it include thousands of complete rifles represented by spare parts. All previous records for inspection and acceptance of rifles were broken recently when at one plant in a single day 7,000 rifles were turned over to the Government. These numbers are beginning to be very encouraging, and it is also interesting to note that great secrecy seems to have given way to an intelligent dissemination of the general facts in which we are all interested."

LETTERS - AND - ART

SEEING THE WAR HUMOROUSLY

BAIRNSFATHER IS A HOUSEHOLD WORD on two continents. We know his "Old Bill" and "Alf," after watching them in countless predicaments. It is startling, perhaps, to read that Bairnsfather's French brother in art is Poulbot, whose children continually play at war and sometimes outdo the exploits of their elders. Other artists "grasping the full horror of this overwhelming world-calamity," have "delineated the facts with pitiless realism" and have added "a vast store to the colossal mass of evidence that brands, and will forever brand, the Huns for the monsters they are." But, says Warren Wilmer Brown, it has "remained for Bairnsfather and Poulbot to bring by means of their drawings a burst of real sunshine to a world darkened by the ominous clouds of sorrow and despair." Mr. Brown, of course, disclaims seeing any real basis of comparison between "works that are as utterly dissimilar in method and in subject as the productions of these two men." What, writing in *The International Studio*, he claims to see is a "remote spiritual kinship between them by virtue of their irresistible sense of humor and their gift of light, witty expression." As we showed last week by specific instances in an article in the department of Religion and Social Service—

POULBOT,

Historian and poet of the "burrowing child-humanity of the *faubourgs*, who veils the background of tragedy."

> "It is a dreadful thing to speculate upon the fate of the little children of those sections of the war-zone that for four years have endured the brunt of the titanic conflict. It takes no unusually active imagination to realize the boundless extent of their suffering, to picture them being driven from their homes or forced to witness the murder of their parents, ruthlessly slain before their very eyes. No rare gift of fancy is needed to see them fleeing by hundreds, no, by thousands, they know not whither, neglected, tortured, starved. The vision of this woful legion sweeps on endlessly, and as it passes there arises an appalling unison of sobs and moans, broken by shrieks that tell of the bayonet's thrust or of those more awful tortures inflicted by the crucifiers of innocence. We know by incontrovertible testimony that these things are. And yet, mercifully, we know, too, that despite all the pain and grief that may be laden upon the heart of childhood, its buoyancy, its blessed forgetfulness, its merriment, must inevitably flash out again and again.
>
> "It is just this flash that illumines Poulbot's drawings. He has disregarded the dreadful horrors the war has made so customary to the children of France and Belgium, and has infused into his work a degree of light-heartedness and fun that gives it enduring charm. Does not the civilized world owe him a debt of gratitude for this? It must be confessed that, for those who look back of surface manifestations, there is a sinister suggestion in these drawings, as there must be in every effective comment on the war, for the background of tragedy may only be veiled, not hidden. But that is purely an inferential quality and one, moreover, that is devoid of the slightest morbidity. The fact that it is present, indeed, really makes the humor the braver, the more trenchant."

Poulbot's work, like all good art, so we are reminded, is significant of many things other than that for which it stands.

> "It is extremely sophisticated and at the same time naive, and the truthfulness and accuracy with which it portrays juvenile type and its characteristics give it immediate appeal.
>
> "Only a man possessing abundant sympathetic knowledge of childhood, who has a clear conception of its instincts—and a Frenchman at that—could handle these subjects the way Poulbot does. Every one of his works discloses this understanding, this insight, and for that reason they take on new interest from a psychological standpoint.
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> "The characterizations in all of the drawings are masterfully portrayed, and they are all the more effective because of the simplicity, the directness of the process. The same childish types appear frequently under different circumstances and in different surroundings, yet nevertheless they have plenteous variety. In no more conclusive manner does the artist demonstrate his comprehensive powers than in emphasizing the imitative faculty that is so strongly developed in all children. In practically every one of these cartoons, the youngsters are seen devoting themselves to games that reflect the fearful business that has been waged about them for so long. Here, a group of tots are posing as invaders or are about to engage in battle. There, a dozen or so are assuming the rôles of surgeons and nurses of the Red Cross or are pretending to dispose of the fate of prisoners.
>
> "It is difficult to determine in some of the drawings which is the more impressive factor—humor or pathos. Take, for instance, the one with the caption, '*Il aura bouffé du Boche.*' The idea itself is delightfully funny, but note the expression of the two tiny girls, the pitiful devastation of the landscape! . . . Sheer comedy is frequently encountered, two notable examples being the cartoon showing the *Boche* regiment that has surrendered to two urchins manning a formidable stove-pipe mounted to look like a cannon, and that masterpiece of sly humor which any one else would have made essentially vulgar, '*Sale Belgique! Ach! . . . Voilà encore qu'il pleut.*' A German sentinel stands inside his box cursing the rains of Flanders and extending his hand to see if the rain has ceased. Apparently it has, but the deception is maintained by an urchin who has climbed on to the roof and is spitting into the open hand with every show of delight and efficiency.
>
> "Returning again to the serious import of these works, it is possible to invest them with inspiring symbolic attributes.
>
> "Is not the indomitable spirit that vitalizes them, the persistent optimism, the sublime determination to make the best of conditions—is it not this spirit that apotheosizes France, puts her uppermost in our love and veneration, which makes her national morale blaze like a steady, unquenchable beacon for our own beloved country and for her other Allies?"

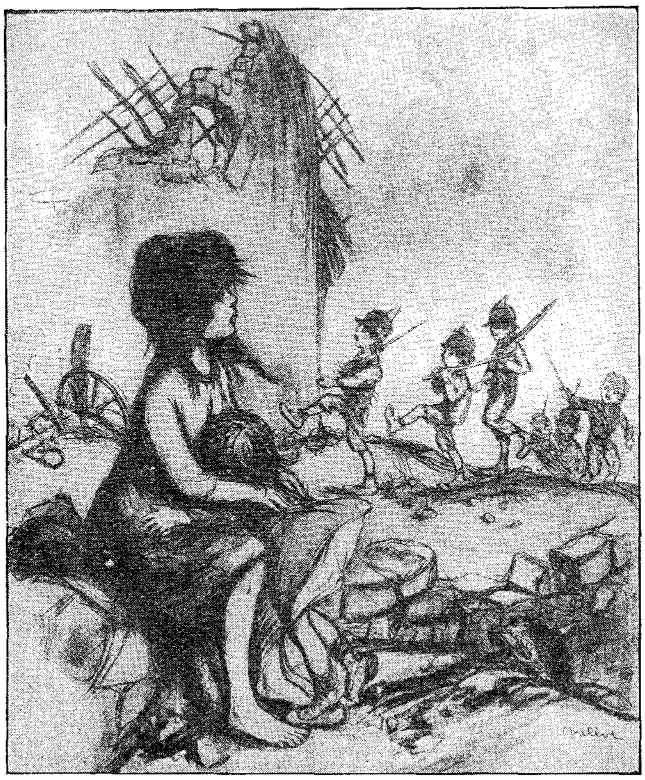
Turning to a French source, we see that with his habitual dexterous phrase, Henri Lavedan, of the French Academy, relates in *Les Annales* (Paris) how Poulbot came to people the garden of his dreams with the tatterdemalions of the Butte of Montmartre. He calls it Poulbot's "vocation."

"There is no need for me to tell you of this exquisite artist, whose work you know so well. Even beyond the boundaries of France the simple and witty spirit of his pencil has come into high favor, while here at home we have for years idolized, with a tender and happy kind of indulgence, the boys and girls of Montmartre, adopted by him heart and soul. They are famous on the printed page and made actually his own by the humorous and kindly magic of his talent.

"You know them well, always with a button undone somewhere, leaving part of their little frames exposed to whatever wind may be, their hair combed as with a rake, their stockings half falling down, and their knickerbockers held up as often as not by bits of string. Here and there they wander up hill and down in Montmartre as so many marmosets of stairways and alleyways, playing their games according to the season. . . . . . .

"In art they belonged to nobody and nobody seemed to be aware of them until one day somewhere in twilight-land of day-dreams Poulbot heard voices. At once he recognized the tones of Bastien-Lepage and of Marie Bashkirtcheff, who spoke to him thus: 'Why don't you get hold of these young gentlemen and ladies of the gutter? Make haste or some one will choose them before you do. We came very near taking them when we used to wander and dream in silence along the street walls. . . . You have no idea how charming they are and how much they offer as subjects.'

"Poulbot understood at once, nor did he ask them to repeat their words, because he knows that the dead do not like to say the same thing twice. The result is that he has assured for himself the brilliant post of historian and poet of the burrowing child-humanity of the *faubourgs*."



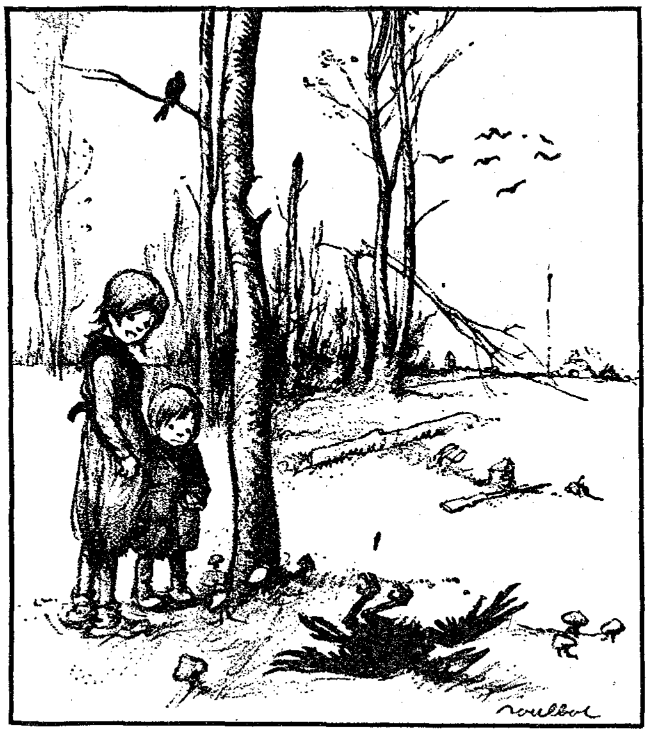
FRANCE AND GERMANY IN LITTLE.

A design made by Poulbot for a dramatic sketch which he wrote along with Paul Gsell and published in *Les Annales*.

The mental tension created by the war is making itself felt far beyond the regions of battle, and the happy play of a humorous spirit over situations of tragic significance is something for which to be deeply thankful. Says the New York *Evening Post:* "Aside from the wit and pertinence of Poulbot's message, his use of black on a white page is in the highest degree adroit and effective. So much assimilated knowledge has gone to the making of those apparently simple and spontaneous drawings that they would serve as models of design."

CHESTERTON ON THE FOURTH OF JULY

THERE IS A FALLACY about the Fourth of July that Mr. G. K. Chesterton aims to banish from the minds of his countrymen. And that is that England was our teacher in the matter of democracy. Mr. Churchill in his Fourth of July speech seems to have said that the Declaration of Independence harks back to Magna Carta, and that "Americans wrote the Declaration of Independence to express their attachment to the British Constitution." To this Mr. Chesterton retorts that English politicians "repeat the word Democracy when they might just as well say Deuteronomy or Demonology." The Democracy of Burke and Hampden, of English Whigs and Magna Carta barons, may have found some echo in Washington; but the brand displayed by Jefferson is founded on the *Contrat Social*. Mr. Chesterton, writing in his own paper, *The New Witness* (London), is not tender on this particular mental phase of English politicians, asking,



Courtesy of Lieutenant R. A. Shaw, Canadian Army.

PATHOS AND HUMOR.

"*Il aura bouffé du Boche*" ("He must have eaten a *Boche*"), observes one mite, noting the dead crow.

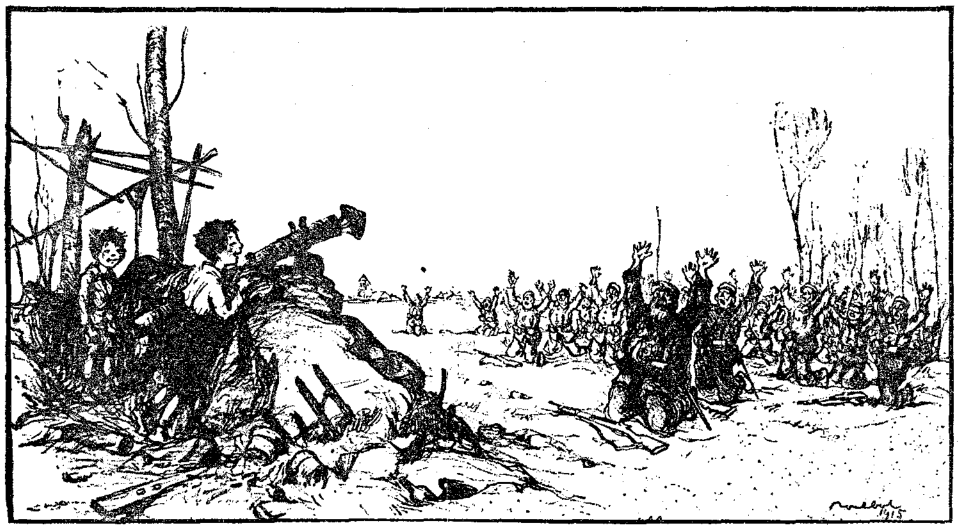
"But what do our politicians know about the *Contrat Social?* What do they know, for that matter, about the Declaration of Independence? The words, even if they have read them, probably convey about as much to the politicians who rule England as they would to the politicians who lost America. They would have been almost as likely to inspire King George as Mr. George; and would have been rather clearer to Lord North than to Lord Northcliffe.

"Now all this is very unfortunate; because it spoils the real good in an alliance between two great nations. The true advantage would lie in their learning from each other's differences; not in their professing to be precisely the same. This method simply amounts to our telling the American he is a very fine fellow because he is really an Englishman. His institutions are only good because they are our institutions; and our institutions, therefore, have not much to learn from his. This is exactly as if an American only admired Lincoln Cathedral because, if it were a little taller, it might do for a sky-scraper in New York. He would hardly learn much about Gothic architecture; and we shall not learn much about Jeffersonian democracy. The whole plain point of Jefferson was that he did exactly what Burke, equally plainly, refused to do. He went back to first principles, and founded his politics on the nature of man and, for that matter, on the nature of God. The latter point is far too little noted in connection with the republican theorists of the eighteenth century. The existence of God was as necessary to

Robespierre as his non-existence was necessary to Frederick the Great. Now this abstract idealism may have been excessive in America as in France. But it most certainly was never excessive in England; and it most certainly did not come from England. Those of us who believe it was, on the whole, true will naturally desire it to come to England; where there has never been enough of it. The present alliance with America, like the present alliance with France, is a very real opportunity for permitting it to come to England; but speeches like Mr. Churchill's do not permit it to come. So long as we go on pretending that we taught democracy to the Americans, we can not be expected to learn it from them."

Mr. Chesterton sees indeed that there really are things that America might learn from England; such things as he symbolizes under the figure of Lincoln Cathedral. He goes on:

> "There is even a certain historic type of liberty to be thus learned. But if we simply use the word 'democracy' as a dead sign for two different things, we create mere cross-purposes. The Englishman and the American are quite as much at cross-purposes as if they were both talking about 'Lincoln,' and the Englishman meant the great cathedral while the American meant the great President. By the time that one of them was trying to imagine a man with a west front and the other was trying to imagine a church with a chin-beard, they would have reached something like the world of wild chimeras, in which it would be possible to imagine Edmund Burke as a democrat. And the fact that some of us, including myself, happen to have a great admiration for Lincoln in both senses would hardly lighten the tension of so tangled an interview. Unless we wish the relations of the two Allies to remain similarly tangled, we must straighten them out by a somewhat clearer comprehension of what was really the contribution of America and what the contribution of England. No one disputes that England did make a contribution to America; nor have I here disputed that she may well make further contributions. The point for the moment is that what England certainly did not contribute and what America certainly did contribute was the creed or abstract dogma of democracy. Hampden and the men who invoked Magna Carta did not stand for this, and would have been very much surprized to be told that they did. They stood, broadly speaking, for the very tenable tradition that a squire is a more natural representative of the nation than a king. To suggest that Jefferson meant no more than this is really to suggest that Jefferson meant nothing; certainly nothing worthy of the great schism that he defended and defined. For this sham assimilation is specially unsuitable to the very nature of that violent breach which our orators have accepted as ultimately beneficent. They put themselves in the position of penitent pupils who are really glad that they were beaten. But what is the use of their being beaten if they are not taught? What is the use of their losing a continent only to gain a creed that they had before? The truth is that they did not hold it before, and do not hold it now, and if ever it enters this country (as I hope it may) it will enter aristocratic England exactly as it entered autocratic France: fair as the sun, clear as the moon, but terrible as an army with banners."



SOMETIMES AS EASY AS THIS.

"*Ils nous prennent pour des artilleurs.*" "They take us for the artillerymen," say the urchins. One of Poulbot's mischievous caricatures.

GERMANY STRAFING HER STATUES

GERMANY IS REPORTED to be making war on her bronze statues. Everything is threatened with the melting-pot, even the effigies of emperors and princes. One sacrifice is said to be giving particular delight, and that is the bronze statue of Baron Steuben, the distinguished German general of the American Army in the Revolution, set up in the Prussian city of Potsdam. It was the return favor given to the municipality in 1911 by the Congress of the United States in recognition of the gift by Wilhelm's Government of his ancestor, Frederick the Great. This statue now struts within four confined walls instead of on a pedestal in front of the War Office in Washington. Potsdamers resent this and are threatening to *strafe* von Steuben. "If they carry out their destructive project they will dishonor Germany rather than America," remarks the New York *Sun*. "Why Germany should object to a tribute to a German soldier is not easy to perceive." *The Sun* makes another point:

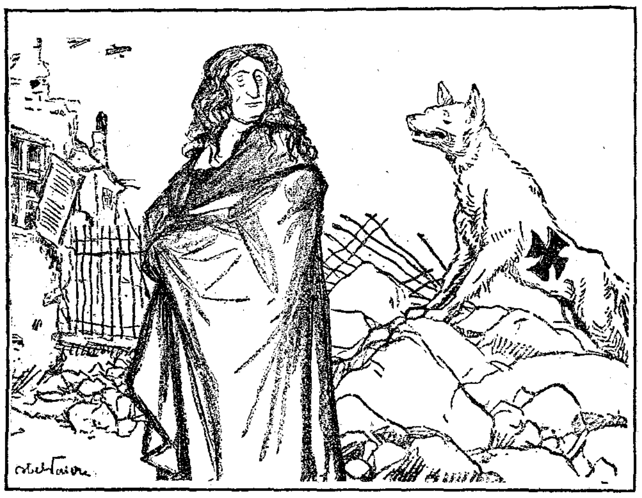
> "Baron Steuben was a lover of liberty, a fine soldier, and a kind-hearted gentleman. Nothing that the Prussians of Potsdam can do with his statue will detract one jot or tittle from the honor in which his name will always be held in the United States of America."

Germans less filled with the virus of Prussianism take the Kaiser's mandate as a hardship. For example:

> "Cologne voices its remonstrance in a protest that the experts are possest 'with a superstition that royal monuments are indispensable.' It objects to the destruction of three statues of Cologne's local heroes, 'while there is no scarcity of bronze princes on foot and horseback which the citizens would miss less than these venerated heroes.'
>
> "Cologne is the 'Cathedral City of Germany,' and once it boasted of being the center of Rhine valley art. But Cologne fails in true sympathy with modern German sculpture. The Kaiser, addressing the artists of Germany at the completion of Sieges Allée, Berlin, adorned with thirty-two statues of his Hohenzollern ancestors, declared that this work represented the best in German art and was a model for future generations of sculptors. 'I myself,' he said, 'directed the execution of all these masterpieces.' The Sieges Allée, according to impartial critics, has about the same artistic rank as the statuary row along the Central Park Mall. . . . . .
>
> "But is there a German town where statues of German royalty do not predominate? At Cologne's neighbor, Coblenz, Hohenzollern bronzes have the town to themselves, with statues of princes, a bronze of the Empress Augusta, and several effigies of the Kaiser. Nuremberg, the birthplace of Dürer, and of Hans Sachs, and of John Peter Vischer and Adam Kraft, Germany's only two great sculptors—they lived 400 years ago—has memorials to these men, whom the world gladly remembers. Overshadowing them, tho, are bronzes, hideous as they are massive, of Wittlesbach and Hohenzollern royalty, whom the world would willingly forget.
>
> "Cologne's neighbor up the Rhine, Düsseldorf, is peopled with royal effigies. Düsseldorf in one of its stages boasted of a provincial academy of art. It abandoned art, however, for the more profitable industry of mixing mustard. The one memorial to the town's only distinguished citizen is a board over the doorway of a house falling into decay; the board bears the scarcely legible inscription, 'Here Heinrich Heine was born.' The bronze of the Elector John William, 'erected according to the inscription by the citizens, but in reality by the Elector himself,' is the pride of the town on account of its massiveness. Royal and Imperial Germany has no love for Heine, and with each wave of sentiment for honoring him at his birthplace there would appear a new bronze of a forgotten elector or of some Hohenzollern prince."

THE AMERICAN CHATEÂU-THIERRY

CHÂTEAU-THIERRY was in a sense put upon the American map "when Marshal Foch picked the American new Army for the spear-head thrust of the great drive," on July 18. In the secret recesses of more than one American family is the feeling that some corner of this Marne region is forever American. But Château-Thierry was in still another sense long ago put upon the American map by Elizur Wright, a citizen of Medford, Mass., who, says "The Listener" in the Boston *Transcript*, was the translator of the accepted English version, now a classic, of La Fontaine's fables. The birthplace of the great fabulist was Château-Thierry, and his statue stands, or stood, in the public square. Perhaps it stands there no more, since the blight of German occupation makes way with such tributes to civilization. A cartoon in the *Écho de Paris* by Abel Faivre shows the wise Frenchman reuttering his own words from "The Wolves and the Ewe"—the "very moth for the hour," says "The Listener": "Peace is all very well in itself, I admit, but of what use is it with enemies who are faithless?" The Massachusetts translator, we are told, prefixt a long essay to his La Fontaine (over thirty pages) to the first edition:



BEFORE THE HOUSE OF LA FONTAINE AT CHÂTEAU-THIERRY.

"La paix est fort bonne de soi,
J'en conviens; mais de quoi sert-elle
Avec des ennemis sans foi?"

[Peace is all very well in itself, I admit, but what use is it with enemies who are faithless.] —Abel Faivre in the *Écho de Paris*.

"It shows the facility and the patient industry at once with which the young Wright performed this labor of love for his idol that he speaks of this preface as no worthy and adequate critique, but just an introduction hastily thrown off by the translator to round out his work. There is in this time-stained and dog-eared copy of the fifth edition a notice preceding the preface, signed, 'The Translator,' and dated Dorchester, March 3, 1843, in which he says:

"'The fables of La Fontaine were the delight of Fénelon and have been in high favor with the best and wisest teachers of youth ever since. In translating them, it was my endeavor to follow the original as closely as I could and produce readable English. The testimonies of my success in respect are extremely gratifying. But, having reason to suppose, from criticisms both friendly and unfriendly, that the work might be rendered more acceptable to parents and teachers in other respects, I have, with some care, revised it for that purpose, changing many expressions, altering some fables, and entirely omitting a few. . . . After all, I am not so foolish as to expect that these time-honored fables will entirely escape censure. In this age, distinguished for almost everything more than sincerity, there are some people who seem too delicate and refned to read their Bibles. They are themselves so far removed from reality that the very word *fable* seems to disturb them, as the word *hemp* does a person whose relative has been hanged. But the unsophisticated lovers of *nature*, who have not had the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the French language, I have no doubt will thank me for interpreting to them these honest and truthful fictions of the frank old Jean, and will beg me to proceed no farther in the work of expurgation.'

"Evidently Elizur Wright had the sympathetic amount of Gallic wit in his own makeup to fit him for the monumental work he achieved in his La Fontaine fables."

A taste of the translator's work is given in these lines from his version of "The Animals Sick of the Plague":

"He places it at the top of La Fontaine's achievements, as did Voltaire, Madame de Sévigné, and other good judges, and it may well be imagined our Boston translator put his very best effort into its translation. To the animals assembled the Lion says:

Let us our guiltiest beast resign,
A sacrifice to wrath divine.

"Then begins the soul-searching of the respective representative beasts; the Lion, continuing, remarks:

For me, my appetite has played the glutton
Too much and often upon mutton.
What harm had e'er my victims done?
  I answer, truly, None.
Perhaps, sometimes, by hunger prest,
I've ate the shepherd with the rest.
I yield myself, if need there be;
And yet, I think, in equity,
Each should confess his sins with me.

"The next speaker is Reynard, the lawyer fox. He protests with animation against calling eating stupid sheep a crime:

It rather was an act of grace,
A mark of honor to their race.

"Loud applause followed Reynard, and neither Tiger, Boar, nor Bear was asked to confess their crimes:

The fighter, biters, scratchers all,
  From every mortal sin were free;
The very dogs, both great and small,
  Were saints as far as dogs could be.

"But the Ass, confessing in his turn, admitted in tones of deep concern that he had 'browsed the bigness of my tongue,' on tender grass, while the monks, its owners, were at mass.

On this, a hue and cry arose
As if the beasts were all his foes:
A wolf, haranguing lawyer-wise,
Denounced the ass for sacrifice—
The bald-pate, scabby, ragged lout,
By whom the plague had come, no doubt.
His fault was judged a hanging crime.
  What! eat another's grass? O shame!
The noose of rope and death sublime,
For that offense, were all too tame!
And soon poor Grizzle felt the same.
Thus human courts acquit the strong,
And doom the weak, as therefore wrong."

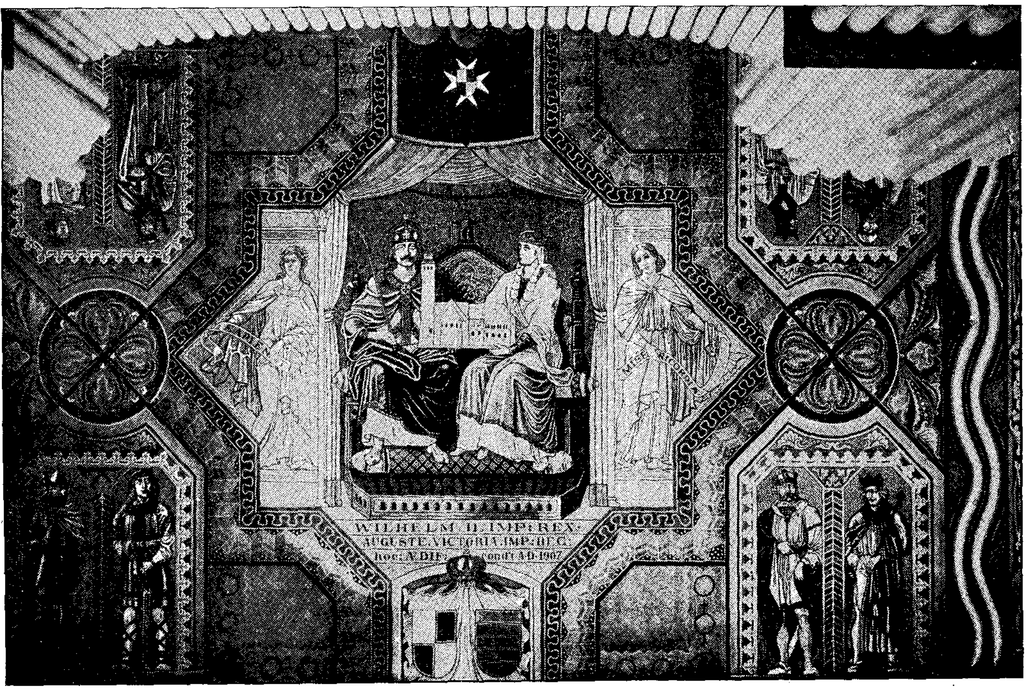
Something in the way of "currents set up in the spiritual atmosphere" between Medford and Château-Thierry, speculates "The Listener," may have "moved the countrymen of La Fontaine, Molière, and Voltaire, through their twentieth-century genius, Marshal Foch," to send the Americans in at that point. Of the place itself we read:

"It was Charles Martel, A.D. 720, who built the château, and his glory was to have saved Europe from the Saracens. English archers took it in the Hundred Years' War, which Joan of Arc, in whose Lorraine fields other Americans are waiting the word on the German flank, entered in triumph. Charles V., Emperor of Germany, in the first half of the sixteenth century, got as far as Château-Thierry in a march upon Paris, and half a century later the Spaniards sacked it in the wars between Catholics and Huguenots. Again in 1814, it was at Château-Thierry that Napoleon made a stand with 20,000 young conscripts against 50,000 troops of the allied rest of Europe. This was in February, but in March his enemies entered Paris, and in a few weeks Napoleon was on his way to Elba. One who saw Château-Thierry early in the spring of this year describes it as a sweet, old, fortified town of 7,000 people, no larger than Wellesley or Ipswich, set in a fair and peaceful countryside. In the French Revolution, the story runs, one woman was spared by the mob simply and expressly because she was the granddaughter of La Fontaine."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE KAISER AND THE KAISER'S CHURCH

THE KAISER'S RELIGION has been so much a matter of controversy that some information as to where he stands, at least technically, will be welcomed. The clearing up of the matter will perhaps please none more than the Lutherans of this country, who groan under the supposed fellowship that they partake of with him. Even American Lutherans suffer from "a dearth of information and a deluge of confusion," according to Dr. Scherer, the present head of the United Synod in the South. He aims to clear the Lutherans of this country from the aspersions cast upon them, pointing out that tho they "have been in this country for more than two centuries and have shed their blood in its defense, 90 per cent. of the Lutherans in the South do not even understand German, tho mainly of German extraction, and for the past seventy-five years German has been in use in only about a half-dozen churches." Yet, continues the Doctor, writing in *The Lutheran* (Philadelphia), "notwithstanding its thorough American character, the American Lutheran Church has been linked with the Kaiser and his Government in spite of the fact that, like other Americans, most Lutherans here 'know as much about Germany as they do about the Chinese Republic.'" He complains that even so distinguished a work as the new "International Encyclopedia" betrays an almost inexcusable lack of knowledge by speaking of William II. as "Head of the Lutheran Church." He goes on to establish the churchly status of the head of the German Empire:



British official photograph. Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

THE KAISER AS A PROTECTOR OF CHURCHES.

The German hospice on the summit of the Mount of Olives bears this reminder to the world that however many churches he destroys in France, the Kaiser has a sentiment in his heart for German churches.

"In order to cite only such authority as must be accepted as being unbiased and free from any suspicion of a desire to shield the cause of the Lutherans from the odium now attaching to the name of the Hohenzollerns, we would adduce only this from the 'Catholic Encyclopedia,' published in 1911: 'In 1613 John Sigismund became a Calvinist.' Now, John Sigismund (1608–1619) was a prince of the house of the Hohenzollerns. His predecessors for more than three-quarters of a century had been Lutherans, and 'tho with an oath he had promised his father, Joachim Frederick, to remain loyal to the Lutheran Church, he broke faith in 1613, when on Christmas day he formally entered the Reformed Church.'

"Sigismund's chief title of distinction was that of Elector of Brandenburg; but not long before he died he became ruler also over Prussia, which at that time was nothing more than a small duchy and at one time had been under Poland. The present Kaiser, Wilhelm II., is a lineal descendant of this Sigismund; but his Prussia, which in 1701 was raised into a kingdom, has grown to vastly larger dimensions and has long been the dominant power in Germany.

"In another place the 'Catholic Encyclopedia,' speaking of religious conditions in Prussia at the beginning of the nineteenth century, says: 'The House of Hohenzollern was Calvinist; the majority of the nation was Lutheran.' The House of Hohenzollern is still Calvinist, or Reformed, as the followers of Calvin, from about the time of the Thirty Years' War, called themselves, in contradistinction to the Lutherans. Yet, as we shall see, it is now not quite correct, without some discrimination, to say that the Kaiser is of the Reformed Church. In no sense whatever can it be said that he is a Lutheran."

As King of Prussia, Wilhelm is the chief member and head of the State Church of Prussia. What, then, is the State Church of Prussia?

"Prior to 1817, the third centenary of the Reformation, there were in the kingdom of Prussia three distinct ecclesiastical bodies: there were the Roman Catholics, the Lutherans, and the Reformed. In the year just mentioned King Frederick William III. took the lead in effecting a union of the Lutheran and Reformed communions by issuing a proclamation calling upon them to unite. It was not his intention, as it appears, that the Lutherans should go over to the Reformed or the Reformed to the Lutherans; but that 'both should form one renewed and revived evangelical Christian Church.' A general assent was given to the King's proposal, and it was not long until it was ordered that in all official documents, the names 'Lutheran' and 'Reformed' be dropt; and designation 'Protestant' also ceased to be employed as being too partizan. The union formed in the manner stated was and is called simply the Evangelical Church; and this is the Church to which the Kaiser belongs and of which he is the head.

"The Lutherans who were loyal to their faith and who foresaw the consequences of the union were from the first opposed to it, because it ignored the essential value and importance of distinctive doctrines. By it the very doctrines of Lutheranism which the Reformed had rejected, particularly that concerning the Lord's Supper, were treated as unessential. To accept the union was to say that now in this newly formed Church it made no difference what one believed in regard to points which hitherto had been deemed of sufficient importance to justify the existence of separate churches. In reality one might be a good member of this new Church and hold whatever doctrinal views he might be pleased to hold, if only he would be willing to regard them as negligible for the sake of the union.

"This union not only ignored all doctrinal differences, but in effect it left no place in Prussia for the Lutheran Church, as a separate organization with the right of free self-development; nor did it leave it in possession and control of its own church property. In fact, as a legal entity the Lutheran Church in Prussia ceased at that time to exist, and was swallowed up along with the Reformed, who were few in number, in the United Evangelical Church."

In 1841 under Frederick William IV. the separated Lutherans were permitted to organize the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Prussia, and they gained the position of a tolerated nonconformist church by 1845. Some further interesting facts are mentioned:

"There is one small but active independent Lutheran synod in this country which owes its origin directly to the troubles growing out of the establishment of the Evangelical Church in Prussia. In 1839 a number of Lutheran congregations emigrated to America in order to escape persecution by the Prussian Government for refusing to adopt the official liturgy and become members of the Union State Church. In 1845 they organized themselves into a synod, which maintains a separate existence to this day.

"It should be noted, however, that the great mass of the people of Prussia whom Frederick William III. in 1817 brought into the United Church were Lutherans; there were few Reformed, and the same ratio still obtains between the two elements in the Evangelical Church, or Prussian Union.

"Of this Church William II., as King of Prussia, not as German Emperor, is the head. And he is of the Reformed wing of the Church, as have been the Hohenzollern princes for three hundred years.

"This leads to the remark that so far as the Church is concerned, the Kaiser's jurisdiction extends not beyond the boundaries of Prussia. In fact, for the German Empire taken as a whole there is no State Church. Each of the four kingdoms forming parts of the empire (Prussia, Wurttemberg, Saxony, and Bavaria) is left free to maintain its own establishment. So with the smaller and less important states of the Empire. And a peculiar fact is that the Court religion is not in all cases the same as that of the established Church. In Saxony, for instance, where the vast majority of the people are Lutherans, the King, Frederick Augustus III., is a Roman Catholic. It came about in this way: In 1647 Frederick Augustus I. apostatized from the Lutheran Church and became a Roman Catholic; and his successors from that day to this have been members of the same Church. In the kingdom of Saxony the affairs of the State Church, which is Lutheran, are administered by a consistory, the members of which are all required to be Lutheran.

"When the present King of Wurttemberg, who is without male issue, dies, this kingdom also will be ruled, if kings continue, by a member of the Roman Catholic branch of the reigning family. It became necessary, therefore, some years ago to make special provision for such a situation when it shall arise."

DENOMINATIONALISM DEFENDED—Ninety per cent. of all profest Christians of the United States are in seven religious bodies: Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Disciples, Lutherans, Episcopalians, Catholics. This fact leads Victor Masters in *The Baptist Standard* (Dallas, Texas) to champion denominationalism against "a great patched-up, conglomerate body made out of the odds and ends of Christianity that would be left after reducing Christian faith to the least common denominator." He writes:

"That more than ninety per cent. of the Christian church membership in America should, after nearly a century and a half of religious liberty, be found in only seven great religious bodies, and that the great evangelical bodies should all be clinging so closely as they are to the vital teaching of salvation through faith in the crucified Christ, is an abundant justification of religious liberty and its concomitant, denominationalism. . . . . . .

"For men, in the interest of a pet theory of religious sentimentalism, to seek to discredit denominationalism is to discredit religious liberty. It is to seek to make religion as weak and helpless in America as it has become in European countries with their state churches to-day. I have no patience with the proposition and I get weary with the clamant iteration of such shibboleths as the one I have here sought to expose whose whole purpose is to deceive and mislead our people. They are puerile, but the sentiment-swept condition of the public mind which makes it possible for such sophistry to gain vogue is a serious matter. We are not at the end of it."

FOR EXCHANGE PULPIT ORATORS

A MACEDONIAN CRY seems to be raised in England, asking for representative American ministers in their pulpits. Some few of our clergy have been there already, but the feeling exprest by a writer in the London *Times* is that if more would come they would be welcomed. Some fresh message is wanted to lift the burden of depression caused by over four years of war. The assurance that such visitors would be suffered gladly lies, as the writer points out, in "the solidarity of the American and British peoples, which is now finding many forms of expression." Its origin is ethical and "its first expression was a common moral repugnance awakened by the rape of Belgium by Germany—followed up as it was by calculated inhumanity, scientific barbarism, organized brutality, and the naked egotism of Hohenzollern-plus-junker greed." We read on:

"Out of that moral repugnance came the common affirmation that for nations even nominally Christian to stand by with folded hands while these doings went on would be to surrender the hope of a Christian civilization for the world. The world which is to be made safe for democracy must also remain possible for Christianity, for a world without that hope is what we mean by a lost world.

"The task of the moment is to maintain at the high level of its origin the moral solidarity of the English-speaking peoples, and in this task a natural leadership falls to the Christian Churches of Britain and America. It is fitting that such religious leaders as the Archbishop of York, Sir George Adam Smith, and the Bishop of Oxford should visit the United States to satisfy the American public as to the ethical sincerity and religious idealism which is the backbone of British opposition to Prussianism.

"Their mission might well be supplemented by the visits of men who will appeal to the unlimited popular audiences in the West and Middle West. All the denominations of British Christianity are reproduced in America; some of them on a scale of numbers and influence far beyond what is known in this country. While denominationalism means less and is more easily transcended there than here, it is still true that Methodists rally most readily to hear a Methodist and Presbyterians respond most promptly to the message of a Presbyterian. The opportunity of vindicating the unity of the ethical standard as the basis of a Christian civilization offers a wide field of usefulness, entirely in accordance with the genius of a religion which is essentially supernational. The occasion is unique in the history of the two nations, and may rightly be used to the full.

"President Wilson has recognized from the time when the United States entered into the war the importance of the Churches as molders of American opinion. At his suggestion a national committee came into existence for keeping the moral aims of the war before the Churches. This committee, on which ex-President Taft has an important place, is now planning campaigns to reach all sections of the hundred millions who make up the population of the United States. For these campaigns the services of Sir George Adam Smith and the Bishop of Oxford and several other well-known names have been secured."

No one who knows the present condition of Great Britain, continues the writer, will doubt that "something of the same kind might be done among our own people with the best results."

"The firmness of the national will has not wavered, but it is accompanied with much depression—questionings, uncertainties, and moral perplexities. It is stoical rather than radiant and victorious, and to that mood American speakers coming in with the ardor of crusaders have an important mission. They might lift us from the mood of stubborn resistance to the confidence of victorious faith, from subdued irritability to the calm assurance of a nation entrusted with a great and invincible cause as trustees for the freedom of mankind.

"Hitherto President Wilson, with his customary severity of self-restraint and high motive, has argued that, while it is right for British speakers to be on American platforms because Britain had done its part so well in the world conflict, America has still got its work to do, and, therefore, should not be heard until it has been seen. But every week makes this argument less valid. The Americans seem everywhere on the Western Front, and their tonic presence is making itself felt wherever they go. There is a demand for American speakers in English pulpits far beyond the supply, and the time has come when some of the best known American preachers would find large and sympathetic audiences. We trust that the occasion will be recognized as one for mutual service. Our speakers have a great story to tell of four years of heroic fortitude, of sacrifice, patience, and stedfastness, of the consolations of faith and the joy of surrender in a common cause. American speakers have a cheering message of their own conversion to the divine call in the world-crisis, of the stirring of the national conscience to grapple with the evils of drink and immorality, so that their crusaders might go abroad without fear and without reproach, of the making of a new nation in the camps, and of the rebirth of British idealism in America, as the morning star of an alliance of English-speaking peoples for worldwide service.

"It is not often that two nations using the same speech have so much to give and to receive, and the sense of mutual service is the best guaranty that those who are on this mission will find a welcome wherever they go."

FUTURE REWARD OF THE SOLDIER

THE QUESTION OF FUTURE REWARDS and punishments has been brought to a focus by the events of the war. Authority to speak for the Judge of Mankind is claimed by many on the basis of their profest creed, while others obey no more than an innate sense of the justice of things. A British recruiting office stirred up a controversy in the early days of the war by stating that no matter what the shortcomings of a man's life, his sacrifice of himself on the battle-field made him sure of divine forgiveness. In this statement he was perhaps doing no more than putting in other words the Scripture declaration that "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend." The effect of the spontaneous sacrifice evidenced in the conduct of soldiers led one chaplain in the British service to feel that in future preaching was to him impossible, for he could conceive or urge upon others no sacrifice after what he had seen men capable of and performing cheerfully. But the Interdenominational Association of Evangelists, with 365 members, on the adjournment of their fiftieth annual session at Winona Lake, Ind., says the Chicago *Tribune*, "unanimously passed a resolution condemning speakers who make death on the battle-field a passport to heaven." They seem to have been impelled thereto by the reported fact that "none other persons than Irvin S. Cobb and Private Peat in their Chautauqua work at Winona Lake dogmatically stated that every soldier dying in battle was assured all the blessings of heaven." Hence their demurrer:

"The author of the resolution, Evangelist H. P. Dunlop, of Chicago, attempted to specify Private Peat, but objection was made to any personal reference on the ground that others than Private Peat were taking the position objected to. The resolution, as adopted, read:

"'Whereas, the statement has been made from the platform of Winona Bible conference and elsewhere that the soldier dying in battle is assured at once the blessings of heaven; be it resolved, that the International Association of Evangelists take exception to such a statement and reaffirms the plain Bible teaching that salvation depends on one's personal relationship to Jesus Christ.'

"Another resolution commended the work of the National Battalion of Prayer, under the leadership of Evangelist Eva B. Ludgate, which seeks to unite in a praying organization those who have members of their families in the Army or Navy."

The theme is the subject of a memorial sermon for an American who died in France, delivered by the Rev. Walter A. Smith, and printed in *The Christian Register* (Boston). In speaking of the personal relation of Americans to the people whose cause has been espoused, he says:

"It is one thing to lay down one's life for one's friends; it is a far nobler, even a Godlike thing, to lay down one's life for people in distant lands and for the stranger within our gates. The people we serve are few who could call any one of us by name, and all of our honored dead, and those who carry the all-but-fatal scars of battle, will be remembered and esteemed as unnamed heroes who reasoned happier life beyond—to give one's life primarily for the sake of something largely abstract, and only secondarily for home and friends and country, in utter ignorance of how the struggle will terminate, unreluctantly exchanging the known pleasures and delights of this present life for the wholly unknown and at best only reasoned happier life beyond—to give one's life in such a cause and under such conditions is indeed to make the supreme sacrifice, the sacrifice than which there is no greater in heaven or on earth. We only half comprehend as yet what true heroes these young men are. It is no cause for wonder that with our lips we can not do justice to those who have died, are dying, or are ready to die in a great and chivalrous cause.

"What a contrast the Germans! As one writer has pointed out: 'Invaders, dying on foreign soil, an outlaw's death'! The world has never known such a tragedy; human beings like ourselves, prostituting their God-given instincts and powers in an insane desire for the uppermost seat at the feast of life, to be greatest among all the kingdoms of the world! How utter their shame shall be, how bitter their consciousness of it, when finally they shall be brought to themselves and to a realization of the unprecedented enormity and multiplicity of their crimes! It is indeed tragic that we should lose so much of the flower of our American manhood, and our Allies so much of theirs; but it is unquestionably more tragic that so many other young men, equally endowed in potentiality, should have espoused so despicable and unworthy a cause. Let us rejoice that our boys have fought and are fighting in such a cause that the great Father in heaven need not be ashamed to be called their God."

The toll of human life, carrying bitter pangs to many and sadness to all, is now read daily by many who will lend sympathetic ear to the remainder of Mr. Smith's words:

"Until now the burden has rested most heavily upon those who, for four years, have stood shoulder to shoulder, fighting for our freedom and security as well as their own. At last, however, our share in the expense of preserving democracy is being collected. We may expect, therefore, and should prepare ourselves for, what would otherwise be staggering casualty-lists in the near future. Heretofore our Allies have borne the brunt of battle. Henceforth America's engagement must be increasingly predominant, for we can not reasonably expect that those who have unfalteringly during four long years borne the burden and heat of the day should be able still to assume the leadership in that hour which their wonderful accomplishments have already undoubtedly marked the hour presaging victory.

"It is just, equitable, and right that many of the fairest homes in our land, from humble cot to marble palace, be assessed a son in the full beauty and vigor of manhood, to pay the price that will secure for all the world the freedom, the peace, and the happiness which is the inalienable right of every man's son and daughter under heaven.

"These are days of sorrow and anguish. The enemy's shot and shell are striking home. We have indeed begun our passage through the valley of heaviness. Let it not, however, be a highway of despair. Let the experiences of these days and nights, and of such lonely years as might not otherwise have come to us, have their purifying and ennobling influence, that henceforth our lives may be broadened and deepened, made richer and more meaningful by larger perception, quickened and vitalized by readier understanding.

"If the world beyond shall compensate our boys for this sacrifice, we shall rejoice, but it is greatly to their credit that these youth ventured forth, regardless of whether or not the sun might rise for them again upon the farther side of silence.

"Let none of us be concerned about the future for our soldier dead. From the housetops we may proclaim that never were human souls more deserving of or more certain to inherit eternal life, a future full of radiant prospect and happiest promise, than those who have espoused so righteous and noble a cause as summoned these young men from their homes, and who give up their all to carry it on. Let no one question which was the sect of these heroes, or if, indeed, they were outside the fold of the Church. Salvation worth having is only such as character will bring."

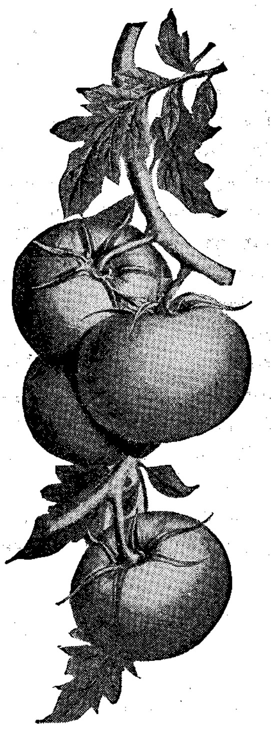
"Some say it's a pity to live in the city—
But here is a farm of your own.
The red-and-white label will bring to your table
The finest of all that is grown."

"Here is your garden!"

No matter where you live

Your home may be in the busiest, sultriest, brick-and-mortar-est town on the map, yet you have all the advantage of fresh green fields and fertile gardens as truly as if they were your own when it comes to eating

Campbell's Tomato Soup



You could have nothing better.

We use selected tomatoes grown from special seed and matured completely on the vine. We make them into soup the day we receive them from the nearby farms—solid, juicy, red-ripe. And the Campbell method retains completely their appetizing flavor, their natural color and valuable tonic properties.

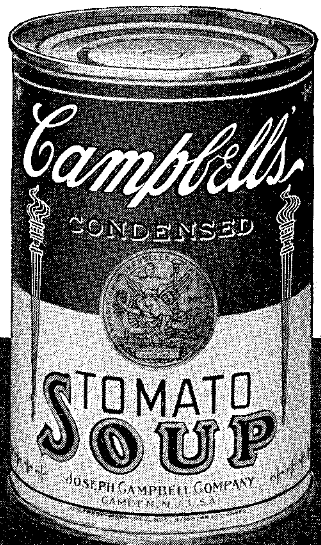
We blend the pure juice with fine herbs, creamery butter and other nourishing materials. Simply by adding milk you have as tempting a Cream of Tomato as you ever tasted.

And this inviting soup is more economical for you than if you made it at home.

You have the benefit not only of the Campbell farms, but of the immaculate Campbell kitchens with their skilled chefs, their expert soupmakers, their modern labor-saving equipment. All this means high quality and wholesale economy—combined.

Good digestion, and healthy clear-headed efficiency are distinctly promoted by this wholesome soup. Order it by the dozen and have it handy.

21 kinds 12c a can



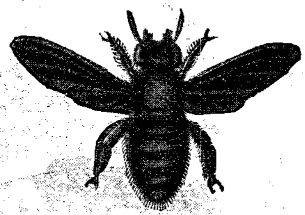
Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

"Did you put in Grape-Nuts, Harry?"
"Yes, sir."
"Plenty of it?"
"I think so, sir. I remember your saying how compact and nourishing it is, and that a small quantity is worth more than a great amount of some bulky foods."

"There's a Reason" for
Grape-Nuts

BUTTERFLIES



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CURRENT POETRY

THE recognition of the Czecho-Slovaks by the Allies lends an added interest to Bohemia at the moment, and the London *Poetry Review* gives us some characteristic examples of Bohemian verse translated by Paul Selver. *The Review* says of our first example: "Jaroslav Vrchlicky (1853-1912) by his enormous labors (his complete works include seventy volumes of original poetry, thirty-one dramas, four volumes of prose fiction, ten volumes of literary essays, twelve opera texts, fifty volumes of poetry translated from a dozen or so languages, thirty translated plays, six translated novels) enriched the poetical style of the Czech language and so raised the standard of Czech literature that it can now fittingly occupy a prominent place among the literatures of Europe."

JAROSLAV VRCHLICKY (1853-1912)

ADAGIO

Over the marble with its great drab shell
Where faded leaves in place of water lie,
The boughs of birches and of maples fell;
All slumbers, save the scudding clouds on high.
Fain would I linger here in wistful poring
And gaze at evening drawing near this way;
And at the hawk's gloom-covered, clamorous soaring,
As o'er the wood he watches for his prey;
Fain would I be this statue wrought in stone,
On loneliness in forest-depths to brood,
Speaking with winds and echo all alone,
While on my brow the night by day is wooed.

NOCTURNE

Let all the earth be sleeping, but in thy dreams be sweeping
The bird's vibrating trill that dies away,
And in thy spirit streams:
This note shall quiver, ring and warble in thy dreams,
In love and longing, the whole night thronging, till glints the light of day.

The sun to rest shall go, but in thy dreams let glow
His golden luster as it dies away
Lit with a hundred beams.
This sheen shall rout the gloom, pour gold in all thy dreams,
The whole night thronging, in love and longing, till glints the light of day.

Love too shall sleep; but swift, into thy dreams uplift
This kiss of mine that fervent dies away;
Yet echoing it seems
The whole night thronging, the whole night thronging, till glints the light of day,
And then thy mouth with yet a hundred others teems.

WALT WHITMAN

Who art thou?—But an atom, quick with song.
What wilt thou?—Naught.—Where fleest thou?—Back again
To her in whom for ages I had lain
Ere marvel bore my dreaming soul along.

What seest thou?—All, as merged amid one lay.
What creed fulfill'st thou?—Righteousness and toil.
Thy comrade?—All!—Whom meetest thou in broil?—
All men are right, to whomsoe'er they pray.

What rat'st thou highest?—Boundless liberty?—
Thou fear'st not death?—'Tis life in other guise.—
What recks thee fame?—Less than an insect's drone.—

Thy laws?—My will can fashion them for me.—
Thy joy?—To watch creation's billows rise,
And take its visions for my spirit's own.

METAMORPHOSES

I see how as the years roll by
From change to change I ever go.
In happy rest, in battle's cry,
In tenderness, in passion's glow,
Fate is the plow, the field am I.

In me are buildings raised and wrecked,
Gifts tendered, taken back again:
A hundred worlds my soul protect,
Forthwith a hundred others wane,—
I am as Proteus, sea-bedecked.

When will the spell of toil be o'er?
Will death remain the final due?
Or will it take my crystal store
And fashion it in worlds anew
To rise and bloom and live once more?

Be as it may! Creation's plan
It is a joy to help uphold,
And nature, mighty mother, can
All discords evenly remold
That linger on our life's brief span.

Most passionate of all the Czech apostles of liberty is J. S. Machar. We have two selections.

J. S. MACHAR (*b.* 1864)

AUTUMN SONNET

We in our sentimental salad-days
Loved autumn and the leafage drooping sere,
And the descent of misty grays
On gardens growing drear.

But these things now to man are dear:
The mighty sun that on the sky-line sways
In glory; and the days in warm career,
The glow of earth beneath his feet ablaze.

When tearful autumn roves across the land,
And everywhere a parlous mist is poured,
And every day a purgatory seems,—

We gladly clutch the wine-cup in our hand:
For there the ardor of the sun is stored,
Heat of July and bliss of summer dreams.

OCTOBER SONNET

Only an anguished melody still flows
From earth where hazes spread a veiling net. . . .
In every nook the faded beauty stows
Her faded blooms, lest springtide she forget.

But the desire, as ere to gladden, glows
Within; unchilled her inmost ardor yet,
And gaudy sashes round her waist she throws,
And asters in her tresses she has set.

Fain would she laugh as in her bygone days,
But, 'mid her wrinkles, laughter takes to flight
And from them only pity, pity cries. . . .

Divining this, perchance, she has surmise:
A hundred tears each morn her garb displays
Shed in the anguish of her sleepless night.

Antonin Sova, another of the band of living bards, is considered the greatest of the contemporary Czech poets.

ANTONIN SOVA (*b.* 1864).

ON THE HILLSIDE

Here is the sweetest grass-plot for a bed,
In softest lethargy to close the eyes,
On naught to brood, nor yearn, but let the head
Droop in the grassy couch. . . . Like wreckage flies
A huddled clot of clouds that yonder soar
Behind the mountain-ridge. . . .All lulls thee here—
Insects adrone, grass, plant-stems bending o'er,
The flight of sluggish moths. . . . To thee appear
Gleams as from waters with a radiant leap.
And by thy head there stands a calm unknown.
Thou feel'st, 'tis wondrous with the dead to sleep,
For earth has cradle-ditties of her own.

FISH-PONDS

Our fish-ponds are as molded silver shed
Like streaks of shadow under clouded skies,
Amid green herbage of the meadow spread
Like to the landscape's gentle, tender eyes.
Here pines the snipe in rushes by the shores,
Here is the teal, whose greenish plumage plays
In colors of the rainbow when he soars
Far off amid the sun's bespangled blaze;
Cooler are meadows where the sweet-flag grows,
And with the aftermath its fragrance blends,
By wavelets cooled, the air in ripples flows,
And something sighs, like grief that never ends.

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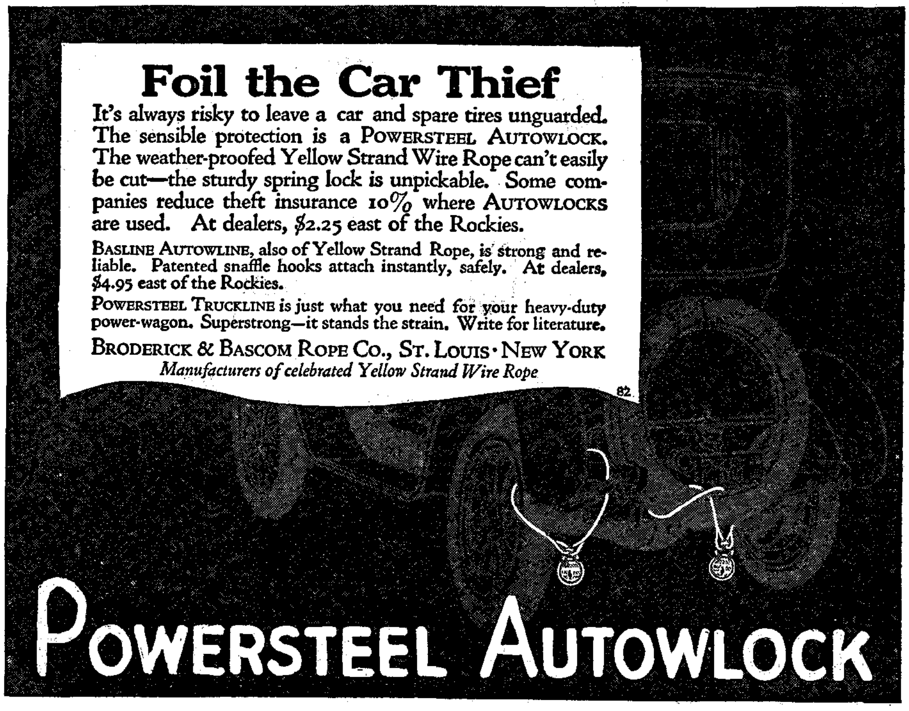

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FUEL-PROBLEMS-IN-WAR-TIME

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST *by the* UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION.

ON THE FIRING-LINE WITH A HOT-WATER HEATER

Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing.

DR. H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

COAL is the foundation of the nation's war-work. Every pound wasted is just so much weakening of that foundation. Without coal the wheels of industry can not be turned. Coal is power. It is heat and light, and yet, since it has been so easy to obtain, the householder has not realized the value of nature's greatest gift.

WAR TAKES MEN—Miners are being taken from the mines to fight in France; war-industries have tripled their coal consumption, the industries which operated eight hours a day are running twenty-four hours per day, using three times as much coal. A record output is coming from the mines, but the available supply which it is possible to mine and ship must be husbanded so that not a pound is wasted. The United States Fuel Administration is bending every effort to supply sufficient coal to keep every householder warm next winter.

THE FUEL ADMINISTRATION CAN NOT DO IT ALONE. YOU, MR. COAL CONSUMER, MUST WORK WITH US—There will be sufficient coal to keep every household warm only if every consumer watches carefully the amount he is using and tries his best to conserve wherever possible. This week it is our intention to treat particularly the subject of hot-water systems, and to outline to householders having such a system installed in their homes a few simple suggestions designed to give them sufficient information so that they may be able to examine their own individual heating-plants and operate them successfully.

The basis of hot-water heating as differentiated from steam-heating is that both the heater itself and the radiators are filled with water. When heat is applied to the water-surfaces, the water becomes warm, it expands and starts to circulate throughout the pipes and radiators, the cold water flowing back to the heater, replacing the warm water, which rises and circulates through the radiators. As every one knows, water expands when heated and correspondingly increases its volume. Every hot-water heating system, therefore, is provided with what is known as an expansion-tank. This tank is located in the house, usually in the attic or above the highest radiator, with an outlet from the tank to a drain or to the roof. The function of the expansion-tank is to take care of the additional volume of water, as this volume is increased when the water is heated.

BE SURE THAT YOUR HOT-WATER SYSTEM IS FILLED WITH WATER TO THE BOTTOM OF THIS EXPANSION-TANK—The tank is usually equipped with a gage-glass which will show the amount of water. This tank is frequently the place in the hot-water system where trouble may be located, particularly in case of a freeze-up. Very little loss of water occurs in a well-installed hot-water heating system, but it can always be replenished if this occurs by connection with the hot-water supply or by refilling the tank.

Each hot-water heater is equipped with what is known as an altitude gage. This altitude gage is usually equipped with two indicators, one enameled red and the other black. The red indicator is stationary and was set by the heating contractor who installed the heater. The red indicator will always show the amount of water that is required for your heating system. The black needle, which is movable, shows the amount of water in the system; thus it is always possible to know exactly the amount of water you have and the amount required. If the black indicator-needle drops below the red one, water must be added until both occupy the same relative position on the gage.

Hot-water heaters are equipped also with hot-water thermometers. The function of the hot-water thermometer is to show the temperature of the water at the heater. The main difference between the hot-water system and the steam system is this—the hot-water system is more flexible and can be much more readily operated at a low temperature in spring and fall. Instead of opening and shutting radiators to govern room temperatures, as is necessary in the case of the steam system, you can leave the radiator open all the time and regulate the heater itself according to the weather.

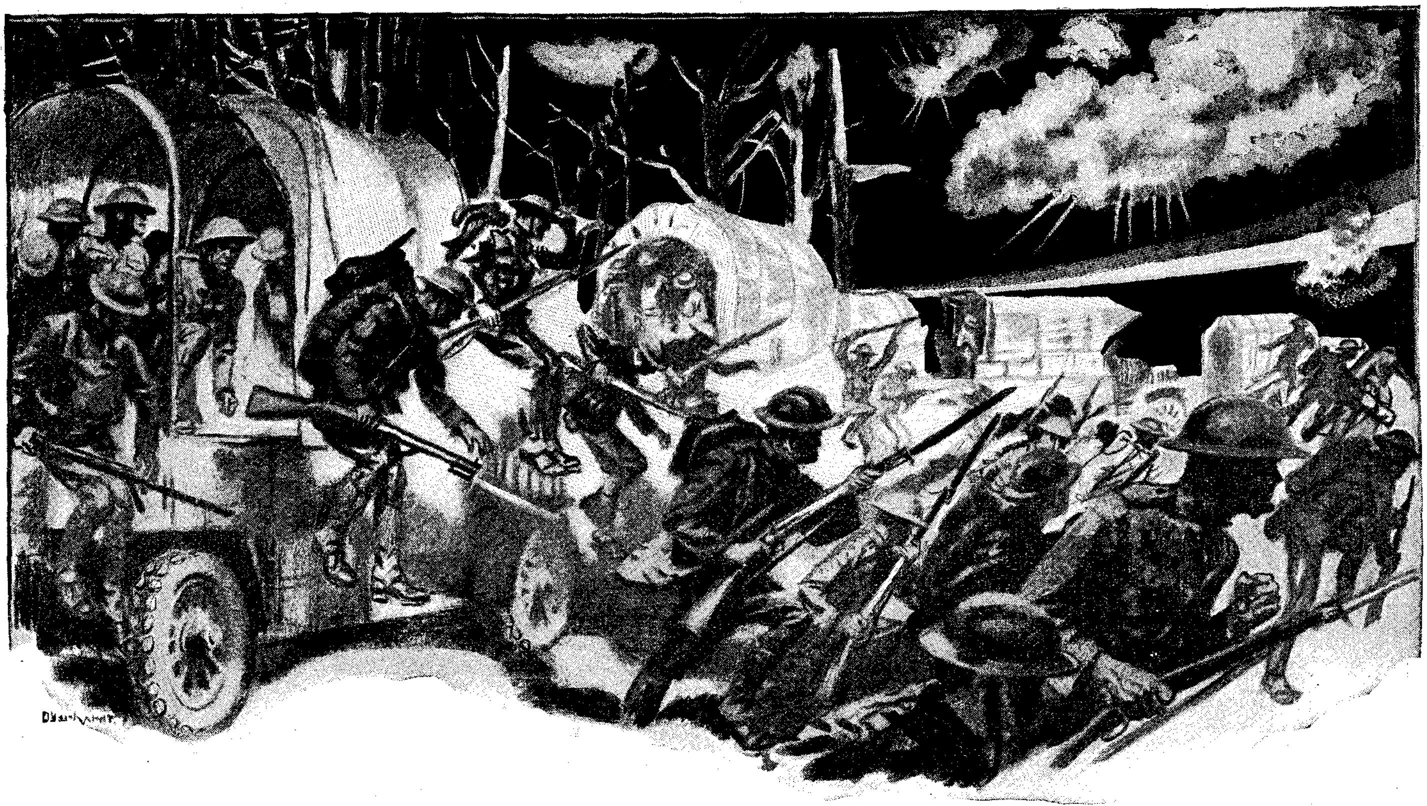
WITH A HOT-WATER HEATING SYSTEM DO NOT SHUT OFF A RADIATOR TO COOL A ROOM, BUT SHUT OFF THE HEATER—With hot-water heating any radiator temperature may be maintained from a barely perceptible warmth to about 170 degrees. Since the hot-water heating system contains a large body of water, a change of temperature is slow. One can not get heat as quickly as with warm air or steam, but, on the other hand, the system cools very slowly and is well adapted to maintain a more even heat in the house at night. The householder operating his heater should bear this fact in mind. The heater must be open nearly an hour before considerable increase in temperature in the radiator is to be expected and should be checked a half-hour before the rooms are fully warmed.

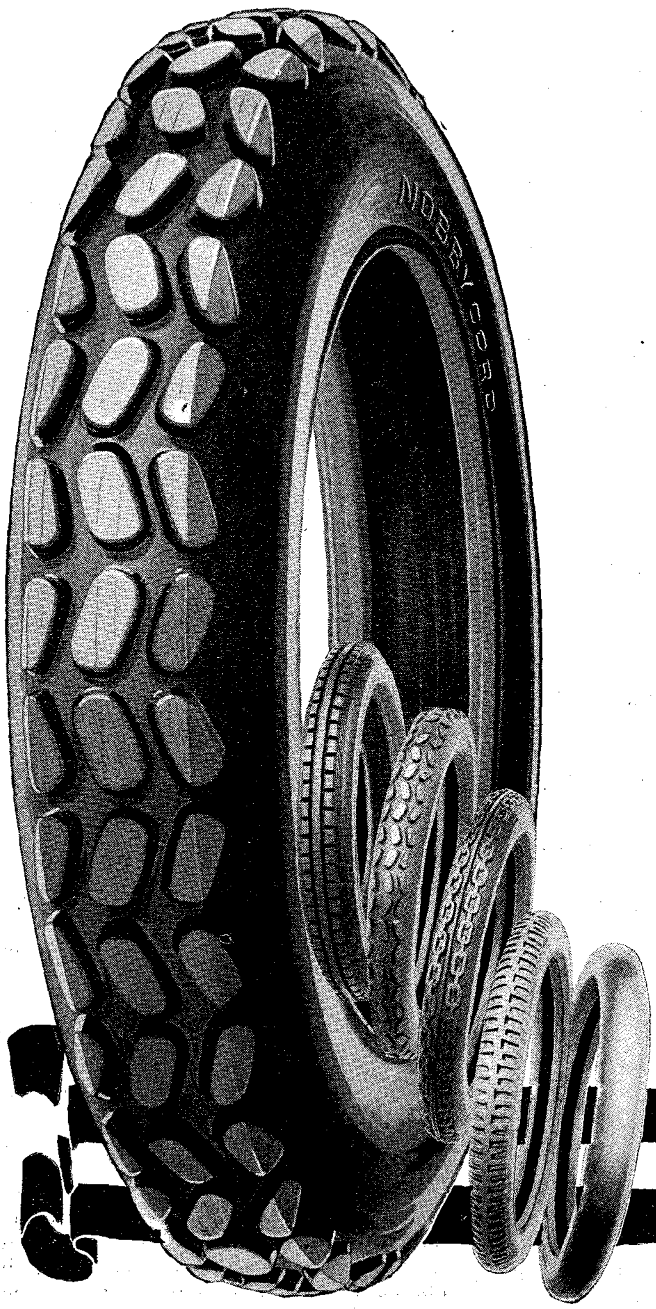
In cold weather with a hot-water system it is not advisable to shut off the heat completely at night or allow the heater temperature to become too low, since when you allow the house to cool down to 20 degrees or more during the night you require just so much more coal to heat it up again in the morning. The householder should study his own particular plant and try to arrange his time of firing accordingly. Some hot-water heaters have been operated by householders for two days in ordinary weather on one charge of coal. It is therefore very possible for any householder to operate his heater except in the most severe weather by firing not oftener than every eight hours. Another very important feature of the hot-water system is the danger of accumulation of air in the radiators. Each radiator is equipped with what is known as an air-vent, usually equipped with a small key.

YOU SHOULD OPEN THE AIR-VENTS OF ALL RADIATORS AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, starting at the first floor and then going to the floors above. It is a simple matter to take an ordinary teacup and after opening the vent hold it under the vent until water starts to flow. The householder will probably find there will be a rush of air escaping at first, then the air will apparently stop, but no water will flow. This is because there is not sufficient water in the system to force out the additional air. The householder should then go to his water-supply connection in the cellar and turn on additional water, remembering, however, that cold water should never be turned into the system when the temperature is above 100 degrees at the heater, as the sudden contact with the cold water is liable to crack a heater section.

The radiator which is half full of air will do only half the heating work for which it is designed. In most cases householders having a hot-water heating system who complain that the radiator is not large enough to heat the room will find that if this same radiator is thoroughly relieved of air, it will heat the room easily. It is not advisable to turn off a hot-water radiator even in sleeping-rooms where the radiator is located near a window which is usually open at night. A felt radiator slip-cover which fits a radiator as an umbrella-cover fits an umbrella can be easily made or readily purchased to place over radiators that are not in use; or it may be used at night in sleeping-rooms; this will allow free circulation of water by preventing contact of cold air with the radiator and the consequent cooling and loss of heat.

To summarize, if you have a hot-water heating system, you must remember the functions of the expansion-tank, altitude gage, air-vents, the importance of keeping sufficient water in the system, and inadvisability of completely checking the fire at night. It will take just so much more coal to heat up the house again the next morning.





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PURE AS THE PINES

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

WANTED: INFORMATION ABOUT ENEMY-OWNED PROPERTY

IN spite of the imposing clean-up of enemy-owned property in this country since the beginning of the war, it is the conviction of the Alien Property Custodian that many millions more are hidden away through the use of "dummies," false statements, and similar Teutonic camouflages. If you have any knowledge, or even any well-grounded suspicion, as to any money or property thus concealed, you are asked to communicate with A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, in New York City.

Every German dollar taken over in this way is invested in Liberty bonds, and put to work fighting for this country instead of against it. In excess of five hundred million dollars in money and property have already been reported, but there is always room for a few millions more.

A recent bulletin from the Alien Property Custodian's office gives this very informative résumé of the enemy-property situation:

> Years before the war, the German Government, with its characteristic cunning, sought to dominate the principal industries of America. Its agents acquired large interests in the chemical and drug industry, the lumber industry, the dye-stuff industry, the fur industry, the metal industry, the shipping industry, the piano industry, the textile industry, the woolen industry, and cotton industry. In fact, no industry vital to America escaped the German agents.
>
> A large number of enemy-owned concerns engaged in these industries have already been taken over by the Alien Property Custodian. They include the Bayer Chemical Company, the Bauer Chemical Company, Merck & Co., the Synthetic Patents Company, the Hayden Chemical Works, the International Ultramarine Works, and a score of other concerns engaged in the chemical industry which have been owned in whole or in part by German interests; the large metal firms of Beer, Sondheimer & Co. and Vogelstein & Co., the Bosch Magneto Company, the Eisemann Magneto Company, the American Tungsten Consolidated Corporation, the Elly Coal Company, the General Ceramics Company, Roselle Mining Company, the Roechling Electro-Steel Company, the Submarine Wireless Company, the Anglo-American Cotton Company, the German-American Lumber Company, the New England Waste Company, the German-American Portland Cement Works, the Hamburg-American Line Terminal and Navigation Company, the Atlas Line Steamship Company, the Blake Corporation, manufacturers of pianos, the International Textile Company, manufacturers of laces, and the Botany Worsted Mills.
>
> These are only a few of the concerns which have been taken over and Americanized by the Alien Property Custodian. They disclose the efforts of the agents of the German Government to sap the industrial life of American industries. By their domination of these industries, in most instances, the Germans were enabled to sell their products at a lower price in Germany than the American consumer had

to pay in this country where the articles were manufactured.

The Alien Property Custodian has also taken over a large number of enemy-owned insurance companies, insurance policies, copyrights, patents, processes, formulas, stocks, bonds, etc., in addition to a considerable amount of foodstuffs, jewelry, and commodities.

Where the enemy interest in a concern only a minority interest, the Alien Property Custodian appoints directors to represent him in the management of the company. All concerns taken over by the Alien Property Custodian, and the enemy interest in concerns taken over by him, will be sold at public auction and the money received therefrom invested in Liberty bonds. Several of these sales have already taken place, and many more will soon be held. The Alien Property Custodian has approximately one hundred and forty concerns, covering practically every industry and representing the value of approximately $250,000,000.

Because of the cunning and secret manner in which the German Government, through its agents, sought to dominate American industries, it is the duty of every 100 per cent. American to keep his eyes and ears open for any clue, no matter how slight, that may lead to the detection of money and property of enemy character. It is a duty that is imperative and necessary. All of us can not go to the battle-field, and those of us who have to stay at home should join the great army of 100 per cent. Americans who are now trying to find the hiding-place of much enemy-owned money and property.

If you hear of any money or property that is enemy-owned, even if it is only a rumor or gossip, the Alien Property Custodian wants you to send the information immediately to Francis P. Garvan, Director of the Bureau of Investigation of the Alien Property Custodian's Office. He will investigate it at once. The simplest rumor may be a lead to a large amount of enemy-owned property.

When Congress last October passed the Trading with the Enemy Act, it placed in our hands an economic weapon scarcely less powerful than the gun and bayonet that our soldiers wield. Under this Act all enemy money and property found within the territory of the United States is sequestered and administered by the Alien Property Custodian, who has been appointed by the President. The duty of locating and reporting such property is placed by law upon the individual citizen. Information as to enemy-owned money and property is the great need of the Alien Property Custodian's office.

Under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act, an enemy is any person (American citizens included) now resident in Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, or Turkey, or in the territory occupied by their armed forces. Registered aliens in this country are not classed as enemies at present unless they have been interned under Presidential warrant.

Enemy property consists of all property, rights and claims of every kind, tangible or intangible, stocks, bonds, notes, money, chattels, securities, lands, indebtedness, accounts receivable, copyrights, patents, safety-deposit boxes, etc., which belong to or in which an enemy is interested. Even if the property is held in the name of another—by a dummy or in trust, for example—the real beneficial interest is to be reported. Executors, administrators, trustees, and other fiduciaries must report any interest of an enemy, whether vested or

The Pellets
The Bubbles

Tiny Pellets

of Corn Hearts are Steam Exploded—Puffed to Bubbles, Raindrop Size—To Make Corn Puffs

There are toasted corn bubbles—called Corn Puffs—which form the finest of the Puffed Grains, some folks think.

They are airy, flimsy, drop-size globules, with a multiplied toasted corn flavor.

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For the War-Time Milk Dish

Countless children nowadays get Corn Puffs in their bowls of milk.

They are thin, crisp, flavory morsels, light as air. And never was a corn food so fitted to digest.

Between meals children eat them dry, lightly doused with melted butter.

Keep Corn Puffs with your other Puffed Grains. It's a winsome, wheat-conserving dainty. And, like all Puffed Grains, the blasted food cells make it hygienic food.

Corn Puffs **Puffed Rice** **Puffed Wheat**

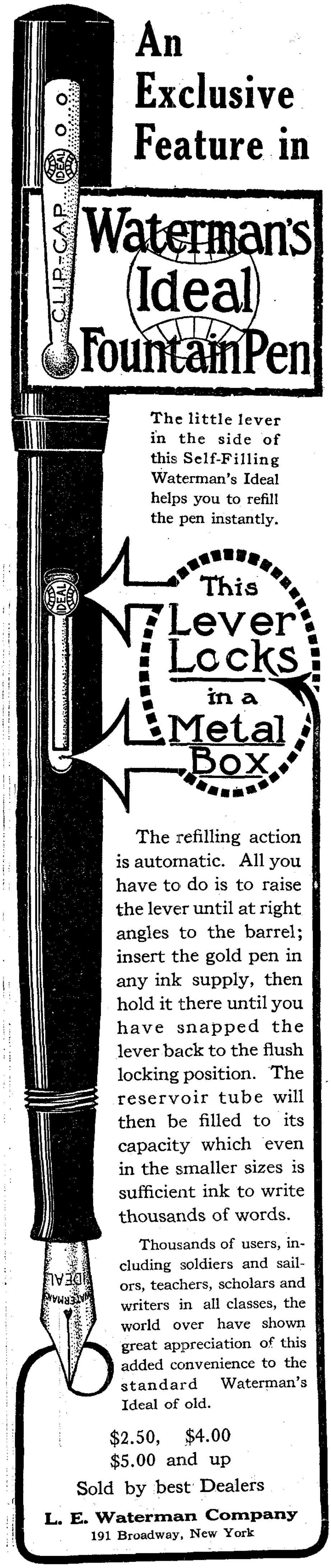
All Bubble Grains

Each 15c Except in Far West

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

(1988)



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contingent, present or future, divided or undivided.

In helping the Alien Property Custodian uncover money and property of enemy character, the readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be performing a patriotic act. They will be helping in the great battle to make all American industries 100 per cent. American. They will be helping to drive out of American industries the snakelike control of the agents of the German Government.

Keep your eyes and ears open for money and property of enemy character; talk to your friends about it, and get them to talk to their friends about the work of the Alien Property Custodian's office. Don't let a single dollar of enemy-owned money or property get away. Help ferret it out, so that more ammunition, more food, and more of the other things so necessary for the success of American arms can be sent to the men on the firing-line.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION AS FOSTERED BY THE WAR

AMONG the many changes affecting men and things, due to the Great War, there is none more significant than the breaking down of all kinds of barriers. On the firing-line barrages have come into being; back of the firing-line among the nations there is a great lifting of gates and downing of barriers.

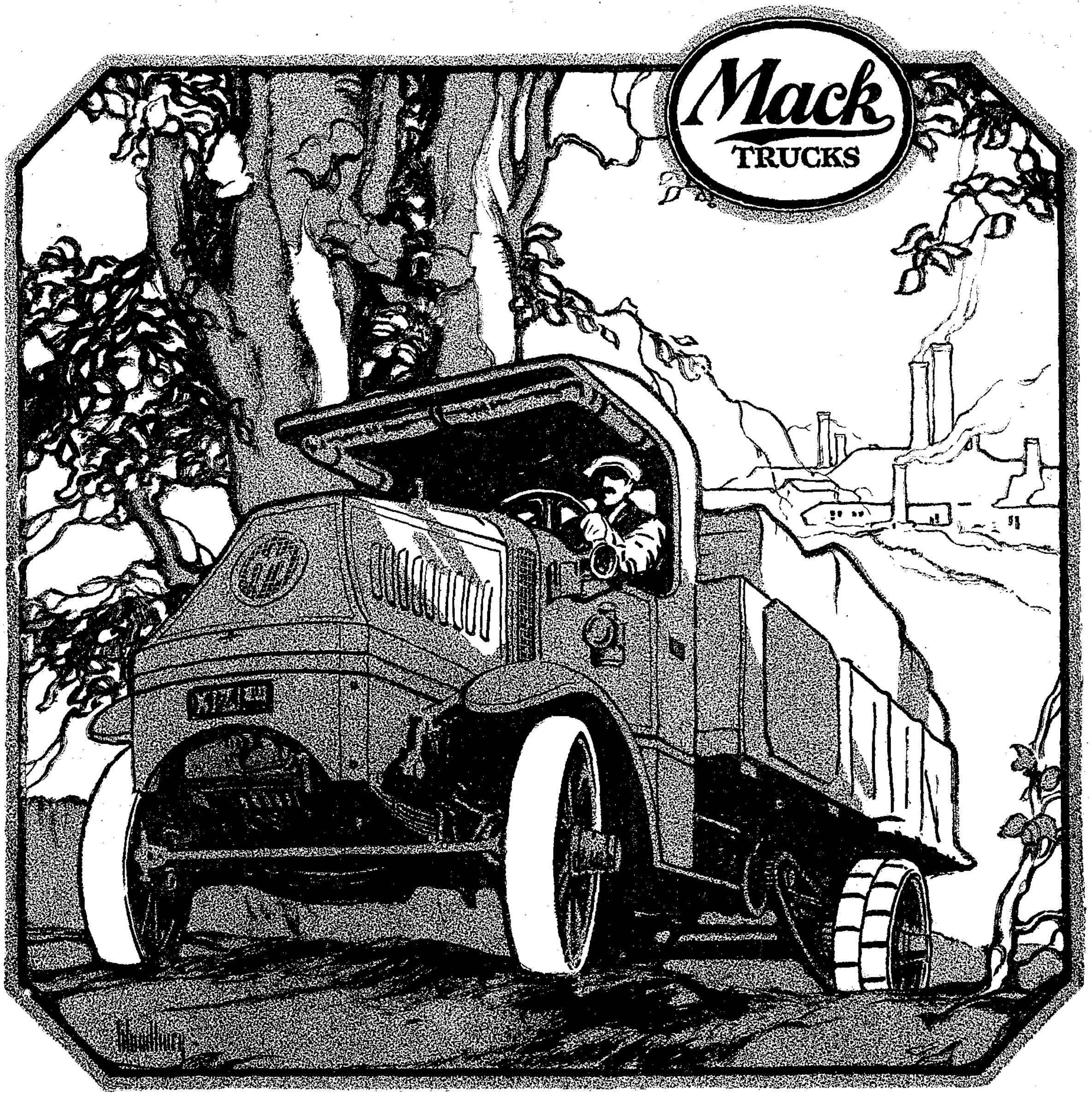
"Nowhere is this more remarkable than in the breaking of the exclusion walls erected against the Chinese," writes G. Charles Hodges in *The Sunset Magazine*, and continues:

> In London, one Wednesday evening twenty-four months ago, there was a mass-meeting held on the corner of Piggot Street, Limehouse—to protest against the influx of John Chinaman into bonny old England.
>
> Here in the East End of the world's greatest capital "yellow-peril" dodgers called upon all true Britons to denounce the yellow man in their midst. This meeting was presided over by Robert Williams, of the National Transport Workers' Federation. The big talking-point of that London protest was the fact that, while there were 1,000 Chinese, according to the Alien Registration Act, in the Poplar District, only 150 were in lodgings licensed by the London County Council. Where—it was demanded—was the enforcement of the law? Why were these Chinese allowed to live anywhere at their heathenly pleasure?
>
> The London navvies that night heard a protest against "the Chinese invasion" of Britain. They knew that down on the London docks there were two Chinamen to every white man since the coming of war. They knew that many of these yellow aliens were married. They knew, too, that a big Chinese restaurant had just opened down the West India Dock Road.
>
> The Sailors' and Firemen's Union—one of the most powerful in England—carried the protest into the Trades Union Congress held at Birmingham. There, alarm was voiced at the steady increase in the number of Chinese hands on Britain's ships. It was an increase, true, since the stress of war-times had begun to try Britain. But what England's sons of the seven seas wanted to know was: When is "this orientalizing" of the British marine to stop?
>
> In the *ante-bellum* days the Germans—who first raised the cry of "yellow peril," remember—were using John Chinaman more and more in the quiet expansion of the Teutonic marine. Now when the war tied up Germany's ships overnight, the Chinese seamen made their way to Holland and thence crossed the Channel to London, to Liverpool, to Cardiff. They were put on British ships—at lower pay and harder conditions than English seamen had. Now the seamen's unions were willing to do their bit for John Bull, but they wondered what was going to happen after the coming of peace. Would the Chinese continue to man John Bull's ships?
>
> It is just this feeling of apprehension over the yellow man which led to serious disturbance in London. Perhaps it is cheaper, the unions said, for British sea-power to lose yellow than English crews in running *U*-boat blockades. But the English seamen want it to be known that there must be no orientalizing of England's shipping after the war—to meet German competition, or Japanese competition, or any other maritime rivalry.

No official answer has been given to these queries, like many other questions, dealing with what is to happen after the war. The answer is not easy to find. Meanwhile, says *The Sunset Magazine*:

> The Holt liners, the old P. & O., and other links of empire east of Suez have John Chinaman on the ship's roster. On June 2, 1916, a Royal Mail steamship sailed for South America—every man-jack a Chinese sailor. That never happened before.
>
> Such is one manifestation of the decisive lifting of gates and barriers that has taken place since the white world went to war.
>
> To-day the Chinese—for decades finding a wall in every white man's country—are numbered by the tens of thousand in the service of the Allies. They have made good. They are a war-factor. His Britannic Majesty's Chinese Labor Corps now behind the battle-line in France is almost as large as the total Chinese population in the United States. The French Republic has recruited a force of similar dimensions, bringing Chinese man-power overseas for non-combatant and industrial work. Even teeming Russia, before its tragic collapse, had drawn upon thousands of Chinese for work as far west as the Ural mines. In 1914 there were but 7,000 in this rich country, but a fourfold increase brought the total to 30,000. All told, 200,000 Chinese are "carrying on" in the war-zone, laboring behind the lines, in munition-works and factories, manning ships.
>
> Tho the pages of no White Book say it, the break between the Chinese Republic and Germany was precipitated largely by the Allied drafting of China's man-power. Even in its beginnings, the French and British mobilization of Chinese labor caused a diplomatic battle royal.

The Kaiser, in the same arrogant spirit that declared, "For the next thousand years no Chinaman will dare to face a Hun," ordered the Chinese Government to stop John Chinaman from entering the service of the Allies. In reply, the German Ambassador at Peking was handed his passports. German intrigue and Admiral Hintze with his gold could not prevent the Chinaman taking a good job, well paid, good food, and a chance to make what, to him, was sudden wealth. Bitterest pill of



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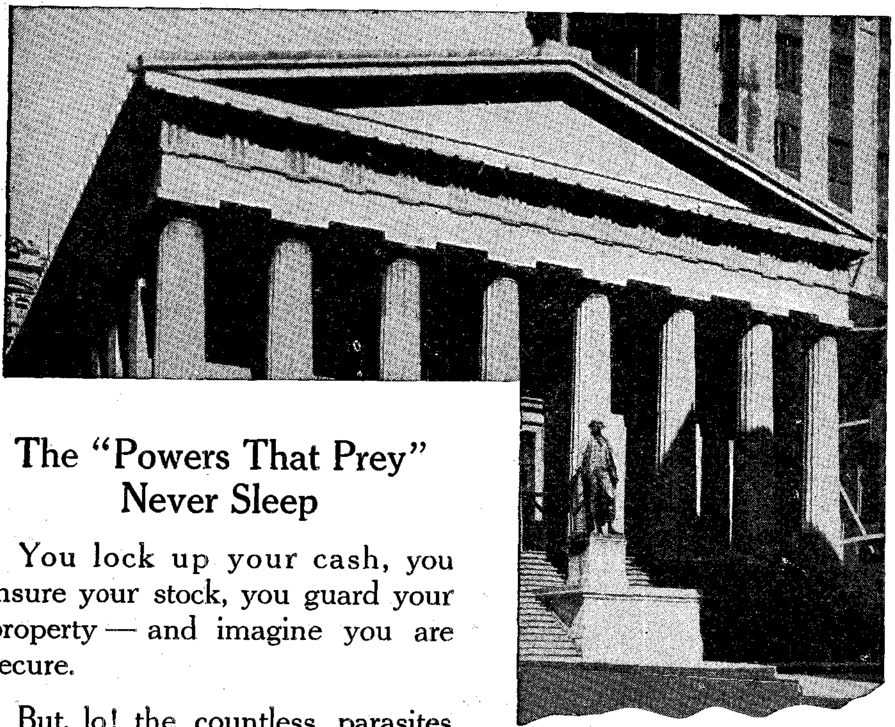

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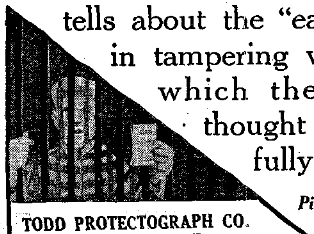

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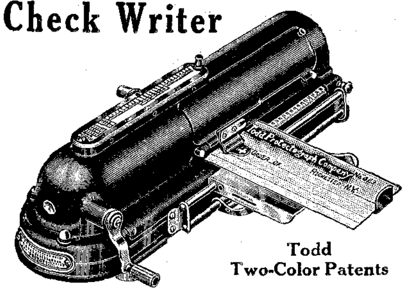

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all, detachments left the erstwhile G man base, Kiaochow.

But all is not clear sailing for the ne workman. The writer in *The Sun Magazine* continues:

> What will happen when peace com upon this red world—a world turne topsyturvy by the white man's Grea War, which has taken John Chinama from Shantung, Chihli, and Kwangtun to that battle-ground in France?
>
> No attempt is being made to fit hin permanently into Europe's agriculture into the social economy of bonny ol England or France. John Chinaman i just part of the great Allied military machine. He never was there before; he is only over there to-day because there are not enough white men to go around; and he will go home to the East when Prussianism is beaten.
>
> Yes, John Chinaman will go back. That makes this drafting of China's man-power one of the supremely important events in the Great War. The family of nations is taking on a new meaning—John Chinaman overseas has a place in it. As Italian harvest-labor before the war went to and from Argentina for a few months' work, so the Chinese have gone to Europe to labor under contract and go home again. Perhaps this action will have a bearing on the solution of the far West's agricultural labor problem.
>
> Do not believe for a moment that the armies of Chinese in Europe will forget the lessons taught them in the West. When these sons of Han come home, the Great War will be found to have given birth to a new East.
>
> The West, too, is changing. Is this greatest of wars to bring this twain to a better understanding? In the momentous years coming, John Chinaman will be more than interested in the answer he is helping to make.

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT PROPRIETY OF PLAYING BRIDGE

BASEBALL is doomed, horse-racing is under suspicion, and now that part of the body politic, or impolitic, which finds one of its most strenuous recreations in bridge whist is beginning to search its conscience. Is bridge really wrong in such times as these? Should it not be sacrificed along with that extra lump of sugar in one's tea?

Mrs. Wallace Irwin, wife of the creator of "Hashimura Togo" and of some more recent social fiction, announces cuttingly:

> Of all the persons I have known who have played bridge enough for it to interfere with the usefulness of their lives there has been no one whose time seemed sufficiently valuable for it to matter what he did with it.

But the acceptance of such a view as this would end the whole discussion at the outset, and it is noticeable that Mrs. Irwin does not view the matter in a way typical of the other authorities quoted in a recent symposium on the subject. This symposium appears in the current issue of *The Chronicle*, a New York mazagine largely of, by, and for society, published at $1 the copy, for subscribers only. In the same number *The Chronicle* presents a pledge, headed, and signed, in facsimile, by several reformed, bridge-whisters of social prominence. Among the letters of the accompanying symposium, we find this frank consideration of the whole subject by Mrs. Henry W. Keyes, wife of Governor Keyes, of New Hampshire:

> I was a young girl visiting in Oxford, England, when bridge first supplanted "ping-pong" as a fashionable after-dinner pastime, and then swept rapidly over Europe and America as an increasingly absorbing occupation for thousands of intelligent men and women. I learned to play it then with great enthusiasm, and tho the combined facts that I have lived most of the time in the country, that I have been ill a great deal, and that I have always been too busy to indulge in it constantly or even frequently, have kept me from becoming a "bridge-fiend," I have never ceased to find it an absorbing game.
>
> The person who cares to play bridge often is very naturally the person who plays it well, and to play bridge well certain qualities besides the necessary inborn "card-sense" are quickly developed, and remain indispensable to a successful game. Of course, the ability to "put up a good bluff" is by no means to be despised. But accuracy, rapidity, and concentration are far more important; and most important of all is the ability to keep your temper, when, realizing that you are perfectly capable of playing both your hand and your partner's, if he will only lay down his cards and allow you to do so, he persists in keeping you absolutely in the dark as to what he holds himself, and in balking your every attempt to make the most of your own few Jacks and Queens.
>
> Just now can there be any question in the mind of any intelligent person that the man (or woman) who can concentrate his mind and keep his temper can be much more profitably employed than in playing cards?
>
> If an occasional game of bridge, after the day's work is over, is a better tonic for the next day's work in some cases than a contest at golf, or a visit to the theater, or a quiet hour with a book, I can personally see no reason to consider it either idle or unpatriotic to indulge in it. Nearly every "Comfort Kit" that we send to France contains a pack of cards, but we do not for one minute suppose that the soldier who receives them will wish to use them in working hours. We should certainly make the same rule for ourselves. It is not enough to say that we will not play for money (if we have hitherto been doing so), that parties shall be small and informal, that prizes shall not cost over fifty cents, and that refreshments shall be carefully Hooverized. The underlying principle is much deeper than that. We should not play at all unless we have found that to us individually it is proving the means to refresh us for our "real job."

Mrs. Philip Hale, of Boston, finding bridge, on the whole, "mentally narrowing rather than broadening," would do away with it, not only for the period of the war, but afterward as well. Her view is perhaps the most iconoclastic of all those exprest in *The Chronicle*. She writes:

> I approve most heartily of giving up bridge until after the war, and I hope that through giving it up for that period many

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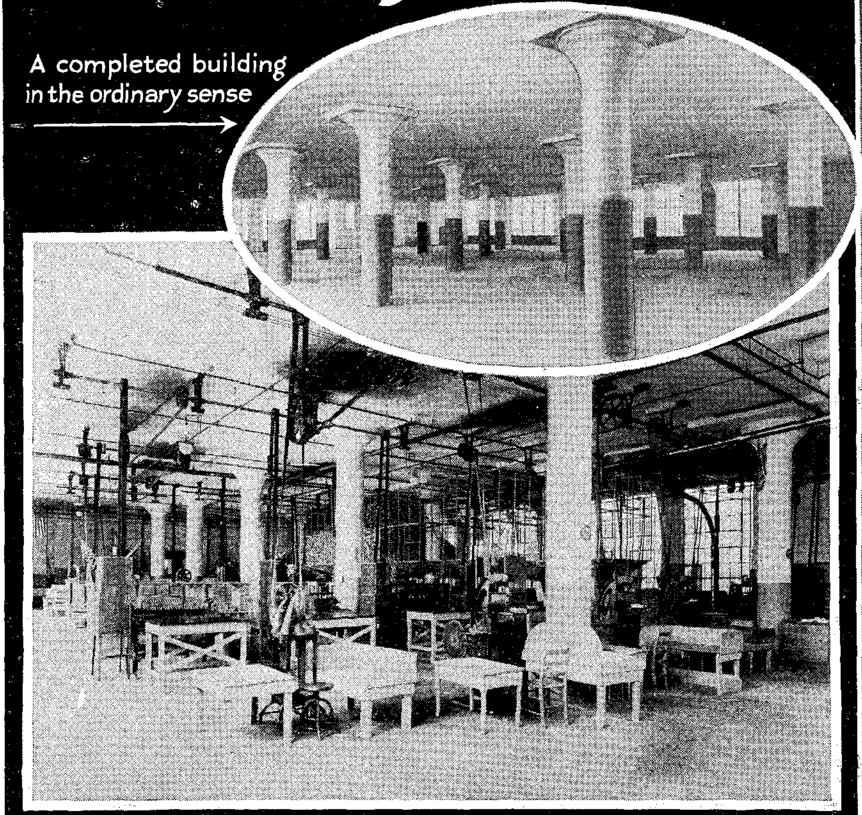

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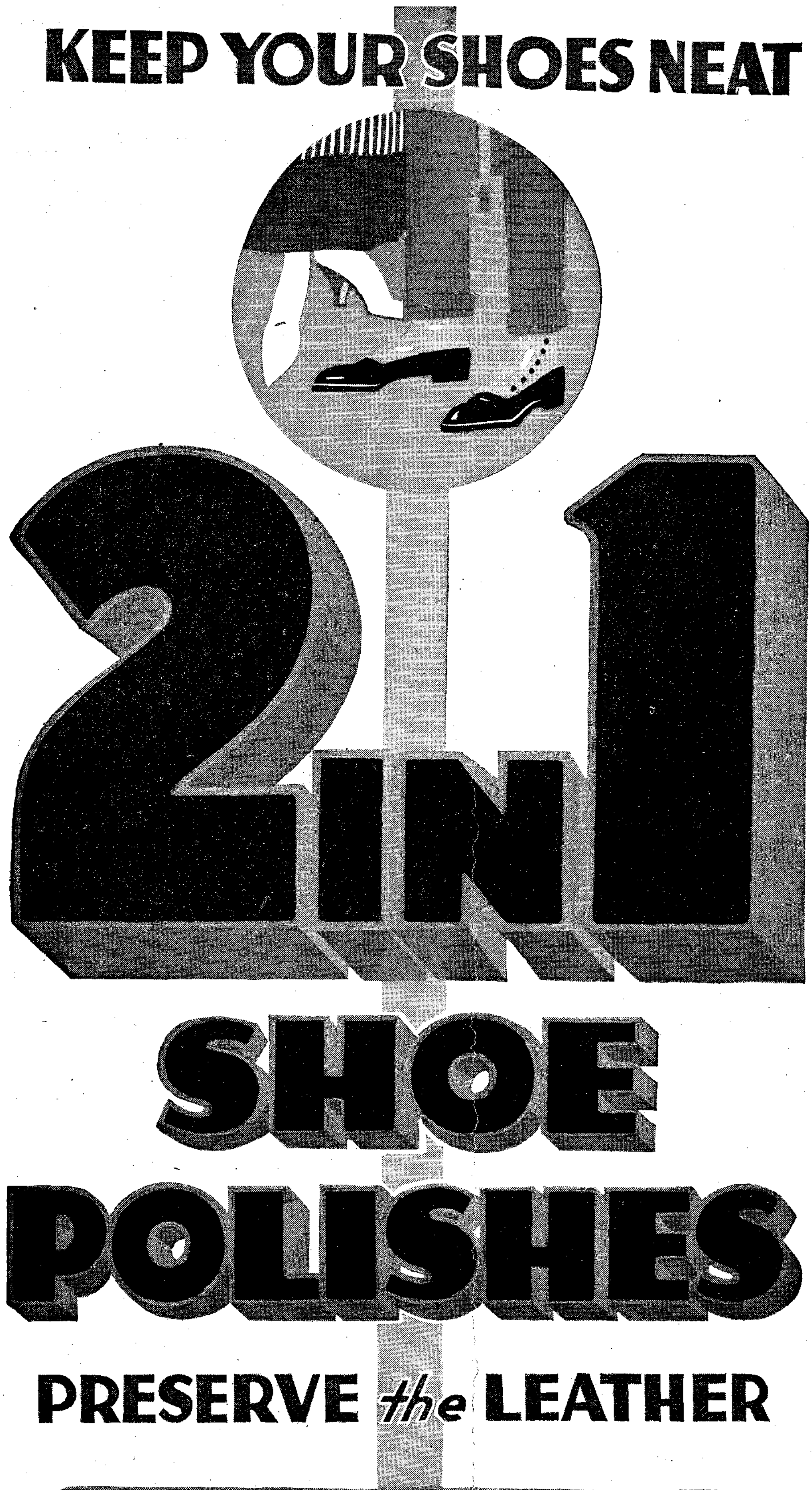

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people will realize that they have been devoting entirely too much time to this game and may then see the wisdom of renouncing the habit for all time.

Much precious time has been wasted in this way which might have been given to recreations and pursuits that would have brought more tangible and valuable results. The playing for money by many persons is in itself a sufficient reason for condemning this game, as it inculcates a spirit of gambling and is often the cause of losses that can ill be borne. It is an open question whether the kind of concentration gained by playing bridge is of any practical value in life. My experience is—that bridge is mentally narrowing rather than broadening.

Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, wife of the New York lawyer, on the other hand, does not approve of the extremes to which some of the zealots of the new movement have allowed themselves to be led. She writes, simply and pointedly:

I think bridge should be treated just as any other amusement, such as opera, the play, movies, concerts, etc.—in other words, as a rest and relaxation to the mind and as a change of thought.

Several other of the authorities quoted emphasize this need of something to give them a change of thought. The editor of *The Chronicle*, however, in his brief introduction, presents reasons for interdicting the amusement. He announces:

Bridge is known as the diversion of the leisure classes. There is no doubt that in every community this game has many devotees—or, rather, habitués. To renounce bridge for the duration of the war in a general and spontaneous manner would be a telling reply to those hosts of disorder who endeavor to incite class hatred and to represent the rich and influential as parasites and idlers. This contention, altho unsupported by fact, would better still be met by the unhesitating announcement that bridge—the symbol of fashionable levity—be abandoned until Germany has been beaten to her knees.

The pledge by which antibridgites to the number of seventeen have already exprest their determination to give up the habit has so far been circulated chiefly among the "men and women of wealth and leisure" mentioned in the preamble. However, in case the movement should spread, the same pledge might be adaptable to other classes by the change of a few words and phrases.

In its present form the pledge reads:

We, the undersigned, do condemn the playing of bridge in times of war, as a contemptible waste of time, an evil example to set, and a form of idleness unworthy of our place as American citizens.

We believe that by playing bridge, men and women of wealth and leisure give to the exponents of class-hatred a weapon to wield against the unity of the United States and its long-cherished institutions.

Therefore, we sign this appeal to players of bridge who may not have considered the wide-spread influence of their apathy toward the common weal, to forswear the playing of bridge until the end of the war and to persuade others to cease this time killing, useless pastime.

RITISH AIRMAN TELLS THE STORY OF HIS HARDEST FIGHT

T was a gallant lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps who told this story of his ost dangerous air-fight, expressing himself eely, as is hereinafter set down, in a letter o a friend, a timber-cruiser of Seattle. The imber-cruisers get out the spruce, and the irmen trust their lives to the spruce made p into airplanes, from which *American orestry* draws a moral to go with the yarn old by the man in the Royal Flying Corps.

It is a good yarn, told with skill. Here t is, in the adventurer's own words:

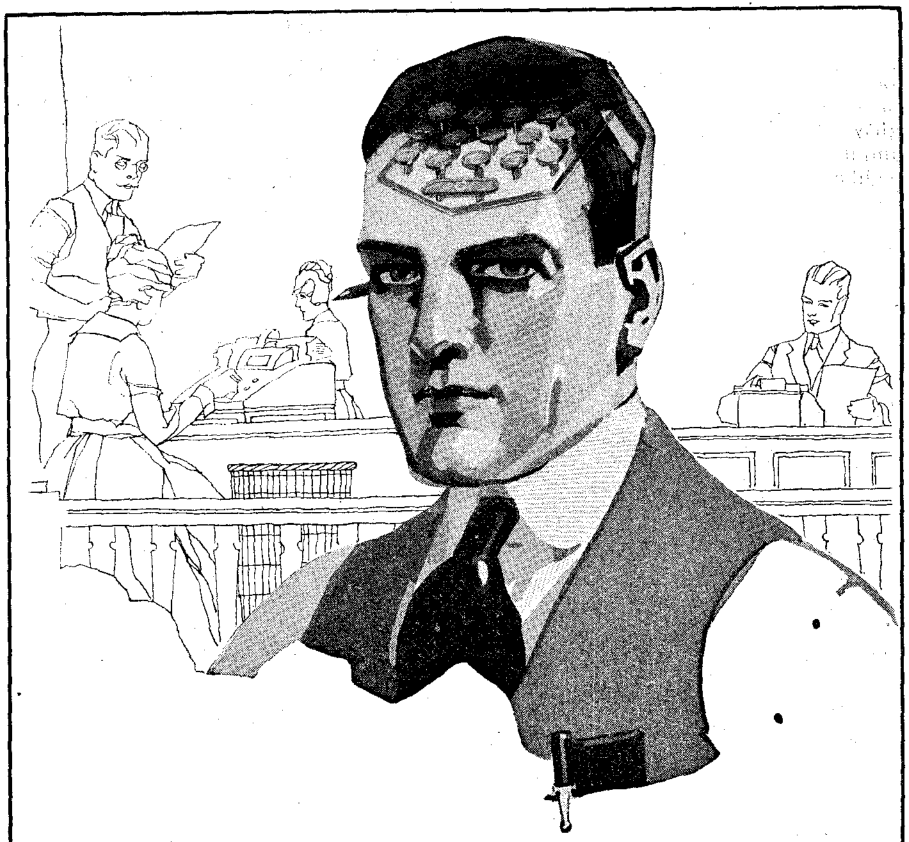
"The following incident took place about the end of August, not far from Lens. My pilot and I were detailed to take some two dozen photographs of Hun positions; some of them fifteen miles behind their lines and over a front of about eighteen miles.

"War 'photo' is not considered a healthy job. It means probably an hour for one lonely machine over hostile territory, exposed the whole time to anti-aircraft fire ('Archie' we call it), and the possibility of attack by superior numbers of Huns. One or two won't usually attack us.

"This day we left the ground with a camera fitted into the bottom of the machine, with plenty of ammunition (and, be it said, a nasty feeling in the pit of the stomach, for photos have been taking a heavy toll of late). This feeling, I must tell you, commonly known as 'Hund up,' is purely anticipatory and disappears when the reality is faced.

"We climbed to 8,000 feet and then headed east. I took a last good look at the camera, then loaded and cocked my gun, and as we approached the lines fired a few rounds to see that it was working well, and then scanned the sky for Hun machines. All was clear, which I indicated to the pilot. Speech is impossible owing to the roar of the engine. The increased vibration told me that the pilot had 'opened out.' I glanced over his shoulder to look at his instruments. They told me that our 240 horse-power engine was turning over 1,500 revolutions per minute, and that we were cutting the air at ninety-five miles an hour. We had barely crossed the lines when the 'Archie's' gunners let fly at us. Six ominous black puffs appeared ahead of us, accompanied by that fear-inspiring 'Wuff-wuff,' as the high explosives-shells burst (they use four-inch and six-inch shells on us). The pilot swerved sharply and opened the engine out a bit more and 'stuffed' her nose down a bit so that the indicator climbed up to 120 miles per hour —just in time, too—for a dozen or so shells burst just behind us. Thus we went zigzagging hither and thither, now opening out and then throttling back. Even at that, an occasional shell would burst close to us, driving the machine from the shell-concussion up or down or sideways, according to where it burst, and the hiss of the flying shell-fragments making me instinctively dodge.

"Gradually we worked over our objectives and one by one got the 'snap shots.' We had still a half-dozen to take when, to my annoyance, I saw that the camera had jammed. I wrote a note to the pilot telling him and saying that I'd try and fix it up. This was risky, as it meant taking my eyes off the sky and getting down into the bottom of the machine, thus courting surprize, for the pilot has only a limited field of view. I got down and had just got the camera fixt when a heard a 'Ta-ta-ta-ta'



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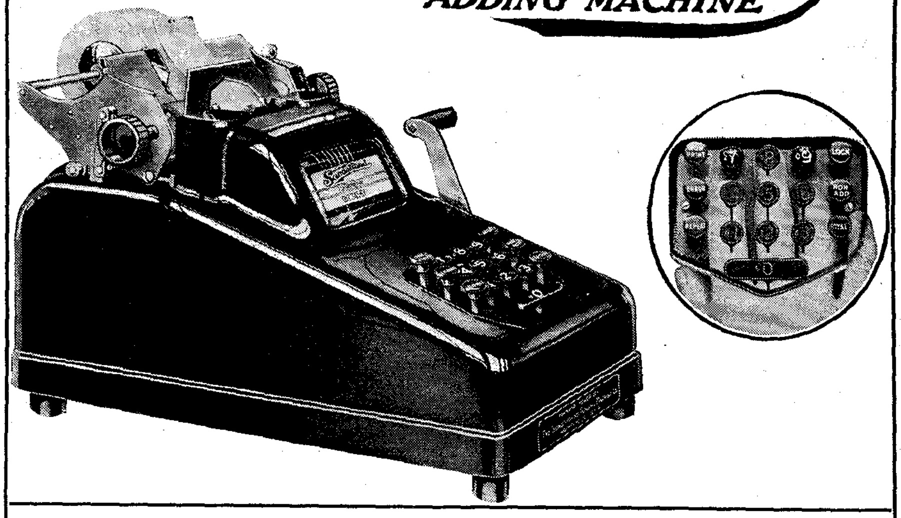

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which meant only one thing—a Hun machine gun. I jumped to my feet and grabbed my gun, and at the same instant saw a Hun *Albatross* scout only about eighty yards away sitting on my 'tail' and pumping lead at me like a madman. It was like air to a drowning man to me when I prest the trigger and saw the flame burst from my machine gun. I was conscious of but three things: that I was swearing like a trooper, that I had got to kill him or he me, and a sort of wild wonderment that I wasn't being pumped full of lead already. Only one bullet actually hit me. It cut through breeches and tunic but never even scratched me.

"As I had reached for my gun the pilot had made a vertical turn to the right and opened out with our nose down, so that we were doing about 150 miles per hour. As we turned the Hun flashed across our tail sharply, fifty feet away. I distinctly remember noticing that the pilot wore a black mustache. As he passed I got a short burst of fire into him which made him swerve. I then caught a glimpse of another Hun right under our tail firing up at us and climbing like smoke. I gave him a short burst which turned him aside for a moment, and then realized that our first friend had made a complete loop and was again tearing down on us and firing like hell. He was coming straight at me and I got about fifty rounds into him. Suddenly he swerved violently upward and outward and went over on to one wing-tip and turned over like a falling leaf, over and over and down, finishing in a spinning nose-dive which only stopt when he reached the earth, 7,000 feet below—a mass of tangled wood, steel, and fabric.

"Evidently I had killed the pilot. Almost at the same instant that he had started on his last dive I became conscious that we were driving at a terrific rate, and that our forward gun was ripping out its ominous 'Ta-ta-ta.' I then, for the first time, realized that there were two more Huns in the front. They had attacked us upward and under each wing-tip. The pilot had suddenly turned and we were rushing straight at each other, both spitting bullets at the rate of 600 a minute. We were barely twenty yards apart when he suddenly swerved aside and then dived for home at an incredible speed. He was either wounded or he had 'conked' his engine. The two remaining Huns evidently thought we were tough meat, for they headed east. It was useless to follow as they had too much speed for us, so we watched the other Hun glide down and land in a field, evidently badly lamed. In our drive on him we had reached a speed of 165 miles an hour—a speed beyond the straining-point of our machine.

"Let me here pay a tribute to the British design and workmanship, that she did not crumble up under the terrific pressure, especially in her damaged state, is one of the inexplicable things for which we can only thank God.

"When we came to look at our condition, I marveled to be alive. We were riddled; our planes were shot to pieces, and the fabric hanging in streamers—even as I looked the aileron controls gave with a snap as we went to turn. They had just lasted the scrap (they give lateral control). The pilot's instrument board, just in front of his face was smashed, several flying-wires were cut and dangling, and two struts were badly cut. My cockpit looked more like a pepper-shaker than anything else, and one of the longerons (four ribs of ash which form the backbone of the machine as it were) was cut through.

"The pilot throttled back to a safe speed and we took our six remaining photos and then limped thankfully homeward. I was never so glad to be back on *terra firma* before. When we landed, we found that our radiator had been shot through and two of our cylinders thus had seized from the heat. Thank God they did not get our engine.

"This, I might say, was the 'closest thing' I had in France, or want to have. Never again did I try to fix a camera over hostile territory. If she jammed—let her.

"I had other fights, of course, but never at quite such close quarters. We were attacked by six once, but got one right at the start and that discouraged the rest. I can tell you the scrap in the air is the most exciting thing imaginable—most too much so."

A FORCED RETREAT AS SEEN FROM THE RETREATING SIDE

WITH the German armies in retreat, and likely to do little more than continue to retreat, if we can trust our foremost military critics, for the rest of the war, the inner state, the sufferings of an army in retreat, take on a new significance. What French, English, Belgian armies suffered earlier in the war is being repaid, in some measure, to the men responsible for those agonies. As the Teutons weaken, and the Allies, thanks to America, grow in power, the parallel with the early days will become more perfect. Germany may be fated, in due time, to experience some of the horrors she inflicted upon the armies and non-combatants of her neighbors in the fall of 1914, when her military preponderance was as great as that of the Allies will soon become.

What the sufferings of those days were, with what hellish ruthlessness the German hordes poured out the blood of men, women, children, and babies, is told with singular vividness by a Scout in the Black Watch Regiment in a book soon to issue from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co. Joe Cassells, the narrator, is one of the few survivors of that "contemptible little army" that fought from Mons to the Marne, a retreat called "the bloodiest trail of sacrifice in history." Now the same ground is being fought over, but the former conquerors are retreating and suffering in their turn.

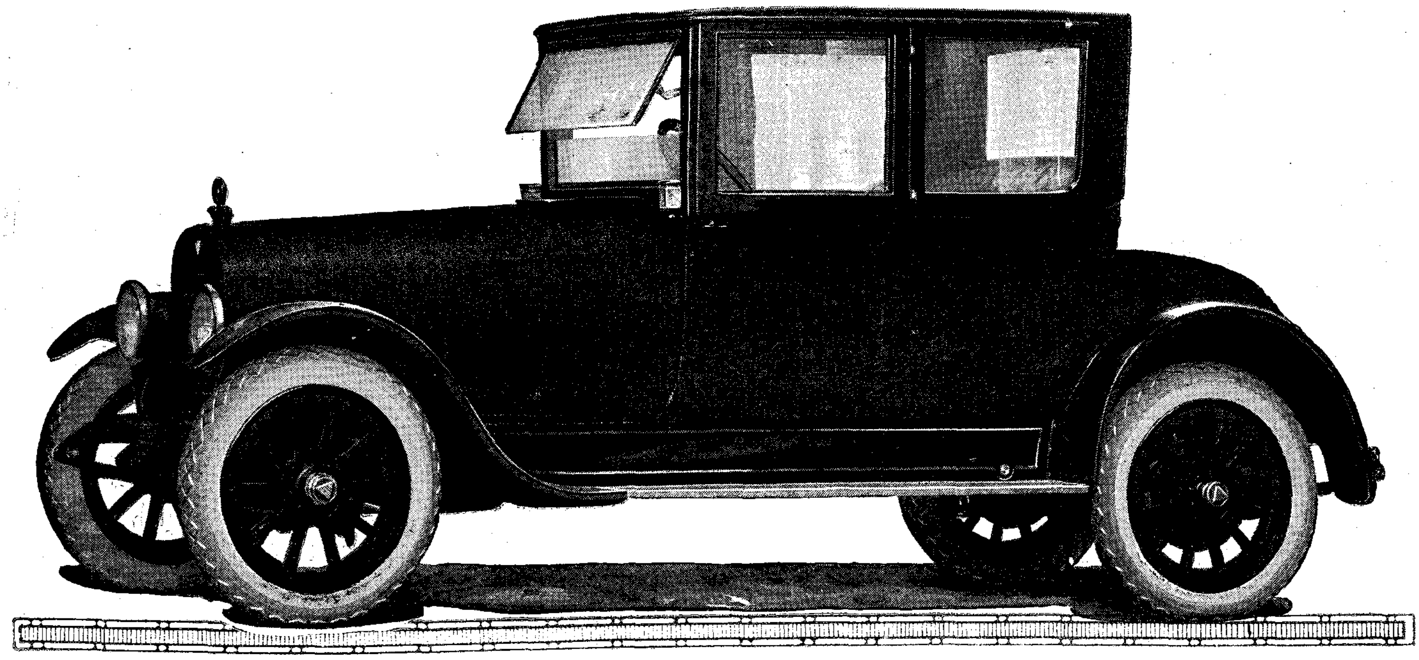
We quote from "The Black Watch," by Scout Joe Cassells, this description of an army in forced retreat:

> Most of the time while we were dragging our exhausted, diminishing numbers ahead of the German wave of shot and steel, I was on scout duty. For a while I was "connecting file" between the Black Watch and the Munster Fusileers, who were in rear of us and almost constantly in touch with the enemy.
>
> On one occasion the regiment had been deployed to beat off a flank attack. When we resumed the march I was sent back to get in touch with the Fusileers. My orders were to go to the rear until I got in touch with them. I was proceeding cautiously along the road when suddenly around a curve something appeared before me. My rifle was at my shoulder ready to fire. Then I recognized what had been a uniform of the Fusileers.
>
> Have you ever read Kipling's "Man Who Came Back"? If you have you wil have a better idea than I can give you o what this human being looked like. His face was covered with blood. One arm hung limply. Just as he made toward me he fell exhausted by the roadside, like a dog that is spent. Literally, his tongue hung from his mouth. His shoes were cut up and his clothes dangled in ribbons, beneath which red gashes showed in his flesh where he had torn it in the barbed-wire fences he had encountered crossing fields.
>
> I asked him what had happened. His lips moved and his breath came in more difficult gasps, but no word could he utter. I wiped his face, and then I recognized in him an officer who had been a crack athlete when the Munsters were in India and against whom I had competed more than once. I prest my water-bottle to his lips. After a few moments he was able to speak.
>
> "They are gone!" he gasped; "all of them are gone! By God, they died like men; but—they—died."
>
> "Let me understand you, sir," I begged him. "Tell me just what happened."
>
> "Where are you going?" he almost shouted.
>
> "I am going back to get in touch with the Munster Fusileers," I said.
>
> "You can't make the journey," he panted. "You'd have to go to heaven—or to hell. They caught them in a pocket. Shrapnel and machine-guns. There are no Munster Fusileers any more."
>
> He was right, practically. The Germans had caught them between fires and the regiment was cut to pieces.

Upon reporting to his commanding officer that he hadn't been able to get into touch with the Munster Fusileers, Scout Cassels was ordered under arrest; but he managed to get a reversal of the order before he was everlastingly disgraced, and, as he philosophically comments, many a stern act was necessary during those early days in France. Throughout his narrative he defends the frequent stupidity of his officers with loyalty, not always, it might seem, deserved by them.

However, by the time he had got free again, the Uhlans were attacking. He writes:

> The men ducked through a wire fence which was at the side of the road and sections of it were torn to let the combat wagons through.
>
> As we retreated we kept up a steady fire, forcing the Uhlans close to their cover, but the artillery continually sprayed over the field.
>
> Thus began for us the battle of the Oise.
>
> We had little hope of any support. We knew we had to fight it out alone, and there was little enough ammunition. I was running and ducking for the next bit of cover from behind which I could use my rifle, when a shell exploded behind me. It threw me from my feet, but I was unhurt and as I jumped up I heard a crashing and splintering a few feet away. One of the horses on an ammunition-wagon had been struck. He was plunging on the ground, terrifying his team-mate and kicking the wagon to pieces. The transport officer, C. R. B. Henderson, drew his revolver and shot the animal.
>
> The Uhlans must have had reenforcements, for they were getting bolder. The



The Hudson *Four-Passenger* Coupe

Inside and Out, this Latest Hudson Body is Well Worthy of its Super-Six Chassis

Hudson designers have always anticipated the varying body needs and wishes of motor car buyers.

Yet no Hudson body has been built merely for the sake of "something different." Every Hudson model has behind it a distinct utilitarian purpose.

This is emphatically true of the latest Super-Six—the Hudson Four-Passenger Coupe.

The Hudson Coupe fills a definite need for a comfortable, compact, all-weather car.

At the same time, it affords the increased passenger capacity that is so often desirable.

It is genuine four-passenger capacity too. Room for every occupant has been figured generously.

As for appointments, we have only one thing to say beyond inviting you to see the car for yourself.

There cannot be anything *finer* put into an automobile than goes into this new Super-Six body.

In every detail from the upholstery binding to the handle on the door, the best and only the very best of material and the very finest of workmanship have been utilized.

And Hudson Super-Six "fineness" extends of course to the engine.

Since its unprecedented power and endurance were first demonstrated, no road punishment, no race track grind, no mountain grade has been able to develop the need for a single radical change in the Super-Six engine.

They have brought out, however, opportunities for Hudson engineers to make a slight improvement here, a little better arrangement there, until the sum total is a really *"finer"* Super-Six.

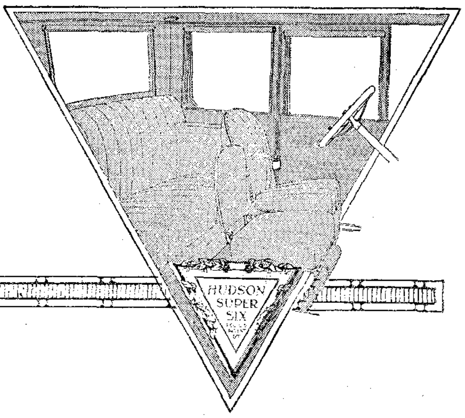
There can only be a limited number of Hudson Four-Passenger Coupes produced. If you want yours, make sure of it by placing your order now. Anticipate your needs even if they may seem to be quite remote.

Disappointment means much these days when your automobile plays such a necessary role in the conduct of your daily work and the patriotic activities in which you are engaged.

If you are fortunate enough to get a Hudson Super-Six, you have a car that will "see you through" no matter how long the shortage in automobile production continues.

See the Hudson Four-Passenger Coupe at your earliest convenience.

Of the ten different Hudson models, the Four-Passenger Coupe is the newest. The line illustration below shows the seating arrangement—an easy, convenient seat for the driver, plenty of room for two in the rear while a comfortable folding seat provides for the fourth.



Hudson Motor Car Company
Detroit, Michigan

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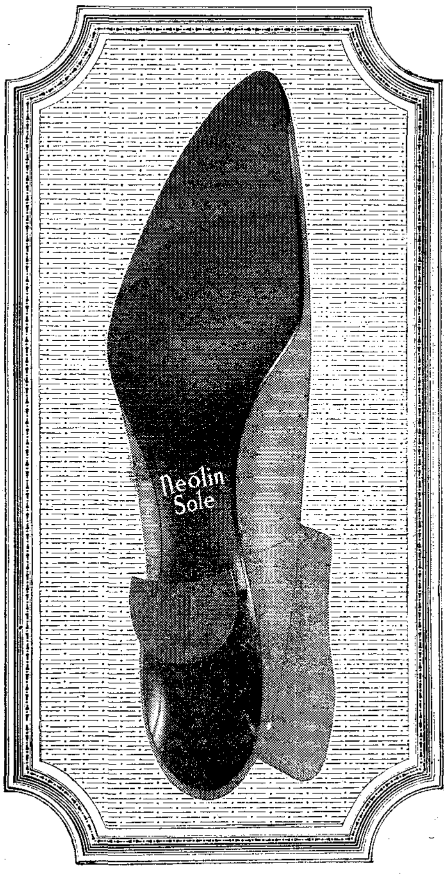
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company



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Neōlin Soles wear so well they make your shoe bills less. And they feel so good they make walking very easy. Waterproof, too.

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Soles

Created by Science—to be what soles ought to be. They come on new shoes of all styles for men, women and children, and are available everywhere for re-soling and half-soling. Always marked: Neōlin

See displays in shop windows

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company
Akron, Ohio

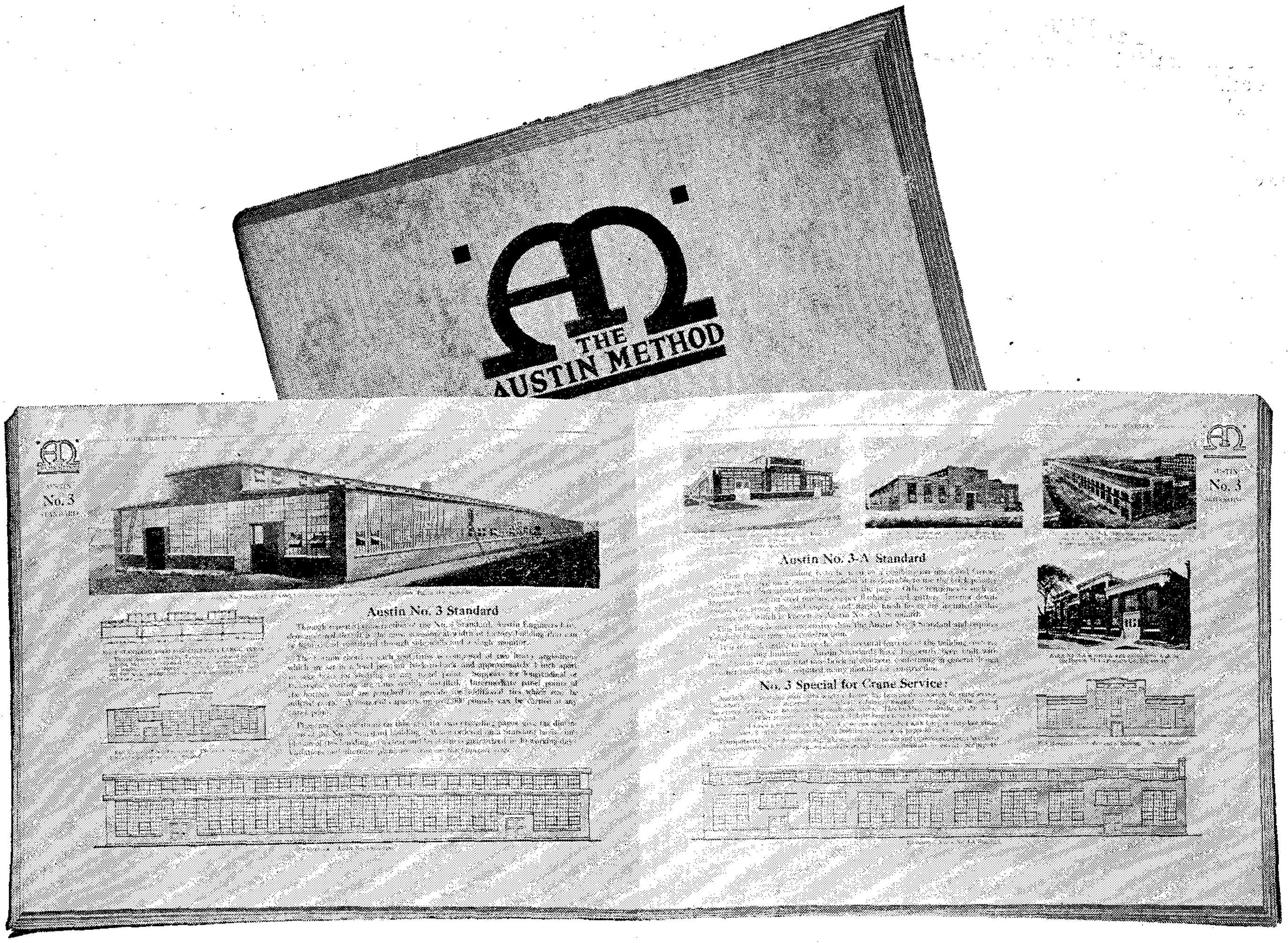
> bullets were cutting up little spurts of dust and turf all about us. They were singing overhead like a gale in the ropes and spars of a transport at sea. The Germans were firing at the ammunition-wagon in the hope of blowing it up.
>
> I was just about to run for my cover again when I saw Lieutenant Henderson—the one who had shot the transport horse—walk calmly up (leading his own animal) and cut the dead one from the traces. I didn't care about being killed, but I couldn't leave this officer, who was standing there as tho he were on parade, except that his hands were working ten times as fast as they ever did at drill. Together we got the dead animal free and harnessed the lieutenant's horse to the wagon. We used one of the lieutenant's spiral puttees to mend the cut and broken harness. The driver of the ammunition-wagon was holding the head of the other horse, shaking his fist at the Germans, and swearing at them with a heavy Scotch burr.
>
> Men were running past us like rabbits. Some of them were tumbling like rabbits, too, when a steel-nosed bullet found its mark. I saw others stoop, just long enough to get an arm under the shoulders of a comrade and then drag him along. A few lay still and a single look into their faces showed that it would be useless to carry them. The running men dropt behind stones, hillocks, trees—anything that was likely to afford cover and stop bullets—and their rifles snapt angrily at the Germans, whose fire was getting heavier, but who still did not dare an open attack.
>
> At last the harness was ready. The ammunition-driver leapt to his seat and the wagon went careening toward the ravine, swaying crazily, with a storm of shots tearing up the turf around its wheels. We needed that wagon badly. In a moment it would be over the crest of the rise and we would be sure of that much ammunition to fight with.
>
> "Get on to the wagon, sir," I shouted to the officer, as it dashed forward; but he did not heed me.
>
> "In a second we shall be where we can fight them off," was all he said.
>
> A Uhlan's horse, with empty saddle, galloped up to us. I seized the dangling reins.
>
> "Mount him, sir," I shouted. He took the reins from my hand and attempted to leap into the saddle. The horse was cut and bleeding and unmanageable from terror. He backed toward the ammunition-wagon, which had not yet made the ridge, dragging the officer with him. I followed.
>
> Just as we thus neared the wagon, a shell exploded close at hand. The wagon humped up in the middle as if it had been made of whalebone. It rocked from side to side, almost upsetting. Then it settled back upon its wrecked wheels. A high explosive shell had struck directly under it. The two horses fell, dead from shrapnel or shock, and the driver toppled from his seat, dead, between them, a red smear across his face.
>
> The small-arms ammunition in the wagon had not been exploded. The doors of the wagon were thrown open by the concussion of the shell, causing the bandoleers of cartridges to scatter. The officer motioned to me to help distribute the ammunition to our men as they ran past; upon finishing this task we joined the last of our party and were very soon over the crest. We had only a few machine guns, but we got them in place. The Uhlans were charging across the field.
>
> A shrill whistle blew. The machine guns began to rattle. Down went horses and riders, plunging about where some of our own men lay. Our rifle-fire, too, was getting stronger, better controlled, more coordinated. We were sheltered; the enemy was in the open. His artillery was useless, for we were coming to grips. Line after line, they broke into the field, lances set. The horses were stretching out low over the turf—over the turf where a moment later they were to kick out the last of their breath, pinning under them many a rider to whom we were paying the debt of the Munster Fusileers.
>
> A bugle sounded. Those that were left of the Uhlans galloped off. The little machine guns had done their work.

But the repulse of one attack was followed by another. The retreating army had little time to eat, or sleep, or look after its equipment. Men dropt, mangled by artillery, struck down by bullets. There was no respite:

> We had to trudge on, watching for the next attack, planting one bleeding foot before another, with nobody knew how many days of forced marching before us—marching (so we thought) to let the Russians get to Berlin. I don't think anything else would have induced us to resume our retreat after the brush with the Uhlans.
>
> At evening we found ourselves at the village of Oise, about six miles from the above-mentioned scene. As we arrived at the bridge over the River Oise, the engineers who were on the other side, and who had fused the bridge, shouted to us to keep back, but our colonel gave us the order to double. We had cleared the bridge by about only two hundred yards when it blew up into atoms!
>
> After trudging, mostly up-hill, in a downpour of rain, we reached a place called Guise at 2 A.M. Here we managed to get some food. I was glad enough to throw my water-proof sheet over me and fall asleep. On being awakened, I felt as tho I had slept for weeks, but found it had only been for one hour and twenty minutes. We then received some "gun-fire" and our first issue of rum. We resumed the march. On arriving at La Grange, the Camerons, or what was left of them, joined us, taking the place of the annihilated Fusileers in our brigade.
>
> We were so tired that night that I could have slept on a bed of nails, points up, but we had not been in our billets very long when we were ordered out, as the outpost had reported the approach of Uhlans in considerable numbers.

In this village, during a stay of a few hours, Scout Cassells came across two cases of German fiendishness in the treatment of non-combatants, one having to do with a wife and mother, the other with a baby. He writes, in apology for describing these and many other horrors that came under his own personal observation:

> To relate them may serve one useful purpose. There are those in America, as there were in England, who believed that war to repel invasion was justified, but who were not enthusiastic for war abroad. America entered the war after her patience was absolutely exhausted, and Americans should be devoutly thankful that they can fight abroad and not have to endure the presence of a single Prussian soldier on American soil. What we saw and learned in Guise galvanized our weary bodies to new efforts against the vandals whom



Buy Your Factory-Buildings from this Austin Catalog

Then you will buy them on a definite basis—with a definite guaranteed delivery date at a definite price. You will be buying your buildings as you buy your equipment.

For example, place your order today for a No. 3 Standard Factory-Building. All of the essential materials required for such a building, including pre-fabricated steel, steel sash, roofing materials, lumber, etc., will be placed on freight cars at the Austin yard nearest your property and shipped immediately. "Austin-owned" stocks make this quick start possible.

Foundations will be started without delay and the various building operations will follow each other in rapid succession. *A complete building, broom-cleaned, windows washed, will be ready for useful occupancy in 30 working-days.*

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THE AUSTIN COMPANY, Industrial Engineers and Builders

(69)

AUSTIN STANDARD FACTORY-BUILDINGS

> we were fighting. With clenched teeth and curses we turned to fight again.
>
> The Uhlans got into the outskirts of the town and cut down a number of our men, but, inch by inch as they drove toward the center of the village, our resistance became stiffer and stiffer. It was like a nightmare. The charging horses, the gruff shouts of the enemy, the groans of the men who fell beside me, were like their counterparts in a dream. My finger pressed the trigger of the rifle feverishly. Even when I saw the men I fired at topple from their saddles and sprawl on the cobblestones, I had only a dull sense that I had scored a hit.

Better times came, later on, for the few who were left after the regiment had done what it could, as somebody has said, "to clog the wheels of the Juggernaut with lives bravely and dearly sold." But the story of that first retreat, which receives perhaps its first adequate treatment in Scout Cassells's narrative, is pretty well summed up in the writer's comment that most died from artillery- and rifle-fire but some collapsed by the roadside and died of pure exhaustion.

THE NEW AND HONORABLE CORPS OF ARMY "RAGPICKERS"

IF "The Ragpickers" becomes the accepted slang for the newly formed Field Salvage Corps of the United States Army, there may be trouble ahead, for the spruce young officers now going abroad to command the newest field-auxiliary of the fighting men don't fancy the name. They have gone through a special course of training in Jacksonville, Fla., they expect to be under fire about as frequently as their brothers of the first line, and they have to face special dangers incident to their particular profession. Clearing up a captured munitions-dump has excitements sufficient to satisfy nearly anybody.

"Naturally, it is the business of the Hun to try to make each ragpicker's life so miserable that he will want to retire," says the San Antonio *Light*, and proceeds to give this general view of the Field Salvage Corps' business:

> A battle-field after a fierce engagement is a veritable treasure-trove. To be sure the eye of a novice would fail to distinguish it as such; but the more discriminating eye of an Allied ragpicker would. Therefore, the apparent wastage of war is clearly manifest. The wounded are removed before the ragpickers begin work.
>
> The eyes of these men are trained to be on the keen lookout for unexploded shells, guns which have not been so hopelessly wrecked that they are entirely beyond repair, pieces of leather which are precious indeed, since the demand for that particular material is constantly increasing, with little hope of immediate supply, and every kind of whole or broken tool or weapon used in modern warfare.
>
> Before the onslaught this damaged and impaired equipment probably represented millions of dollars. The highly efficient ragpicker will see that eventually this wreckage reaches army reclamation depots, where it will be repaired again for military uses at as little cost as possible. The bulk of all such material is saved and can be utilized, so there is actually surprizingly little real waste.
>
> All the nations at war have their trained ragpickers. Those of the United States are few as yet, but greater numbers are being organized. There are schools for the training of these men. Europe is, of course, the only possible place in which to acquire the practical experience necessary for the best and surest work.
>
> The ragpickers' work-day begins at dawn after the battle is over. This company of men starts forth and eventually covers the entire field. They are followed from place to place by great wagons and motor-trucks that convey the burdens which they gradually accumulate to the rear of the battle-lines. These vehicles are all equipped with blocks, ropes, and an assortment of tackle for lifting heavy guns, gun-carriages, and other pieces of heavy artillery, etc.

Much of the repair work on the material collected by the field salvagers is done immediately behind the lines, but the larger guns usually go to factories in the interior. As for the mass of explosives, the "dud" shells, hand-grenades, aerial torpedoes, and such matters that litter the battle-field, most of them are disposed of on the spot. Every ragpicker is taught that the quickest disposition he can make of any sort of unexploded shell the better.

Regarding the material salvaged, *The Light* explains:

> Not infrequently a not inconsiderable proportion of the débris of battle-fields is not strictly military. If working in territory but recently invaded ragpickers are more liable than not to run across a collection of tools belonging to different workmen, divers paraphernalia used in agriculture, long pieces of telephone-wire, timber, railroad-ties, spikes, and rails.
>
> But however miscellaneous a cluttered mass of stuff may be it is never overlooked. It will all be given a place behind the lines in case it can not serve strictly military purposes.
>
> One lot of figures given illustrates the vast quantities of wreckage gathered together during the space of one short month. Approximately two score tons of copper, more than a thousand rifles and a million cartridges, 2,500 tools of different sorts, and a couple of thousand bombs were salvaged.
>
> The manifold and sundry articles made from steel, bronze, nickel, iron, lead, copper, and other metals all have a distinct value to-day, mainly because of the enormous amount of metal used. These materials are growing scarcer and scarcer as the war continues, and each bit is carefully saved and is sure to find itself utilized for future military purposes.
>
> Indeed, it has been said that the present war has made all metals far more valuable than they have ever been before in the history of the world. In abandoned shell-holes especially ragpickers look sharply to find an array of twisted, tortured metal, and as a rule they find it.
>
> Before the inauguration of the days of scientific efficiency the greater mass of such war-wreckage would have been abandoned by friend and foe alike, who would have considered it useless, without monetary value. Only military equipment that had sustained comparatively little injury would have been carted off for repair.
>
> Nothing wholly shattered would have been deemed worth the price and energy of transportation. To-day, however, there is so small a fraction of waste that authorities contend that practically everything is saved from the huge heaps of after-battle débris.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

THE American feeling that war is less a glorious vocation than a hard necessity, to be carried through, now, to the bitter limit so that it may not soon be necessary again, is reflected nowhere more wholesomely than in letters from the front. It may be as a direct result of this very admission of the brutality and brutalizing tendency of war that so many American boys cling to their idealism. They know what to expect, and they prepare themselves against the danger of mental and moral degeneration, no less than against the physical dangers likely to overcome the unprepared fighter.

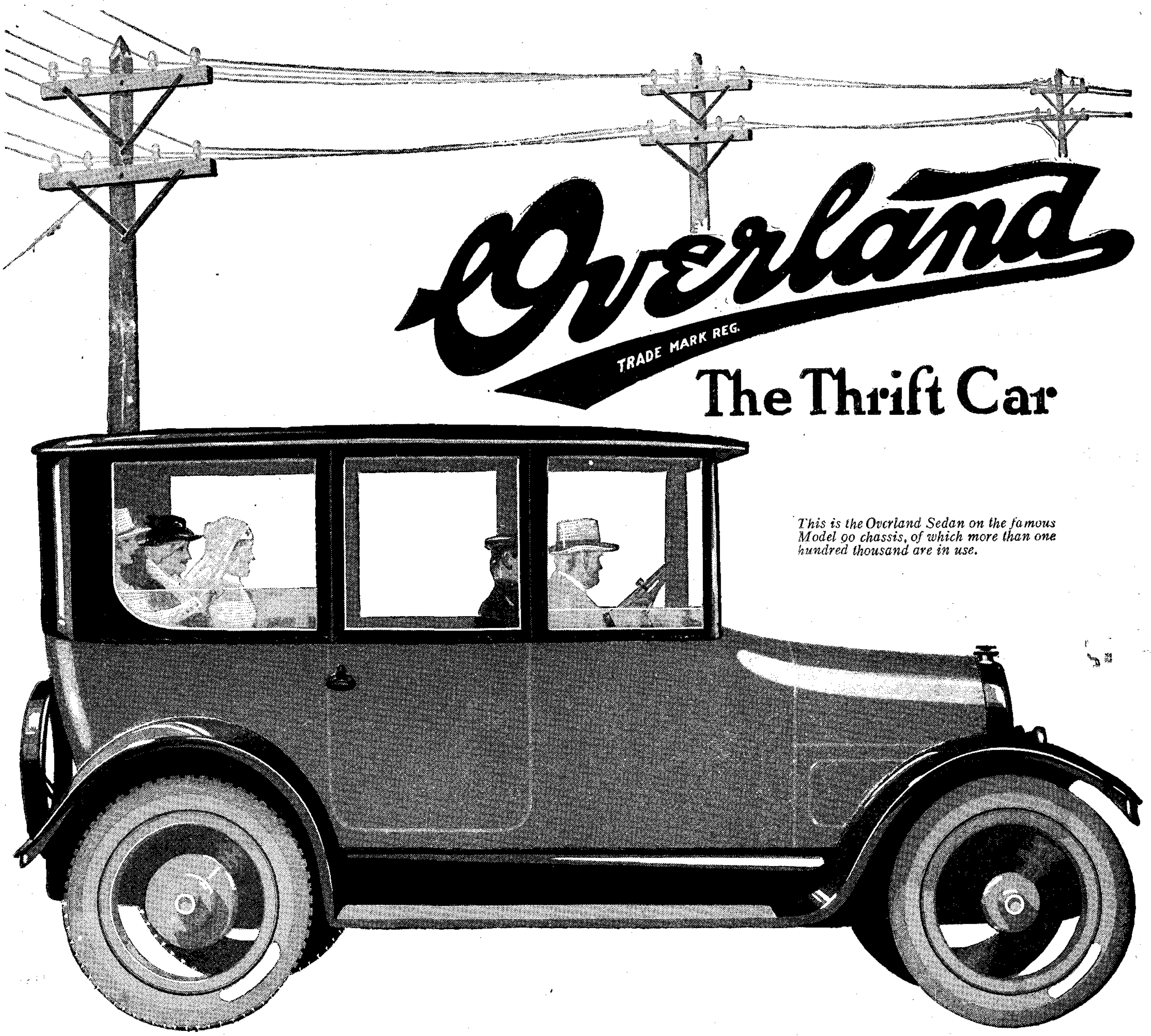
Among hundreds of letters carrying the story of American idealism strengthened rather than crusht by the material and spiritual brutality of war, the one quoted below stands out with a strange and delicate poignancy. It was written by one of the five soldier sons of Mrs. Wenonah Stevens Adams, a widow, of Minneapolis, Minn. The writer has been reported "Missing," another son has been killed, and the three others are in the United States Army.

Mrs. Adams tells in *The American Magazine* some of her feelings and thoughts about the war, and mentions the reason that moved her to make public the singularly intimate last message from the second of her sons claimed by the conflict. She writes:

> We mothers who have entered the valley of the shadow of death to open the gates of life have learned the courage born of fear. We must keep our poise now, be worthy of our sons. As I sit with the last message from my boy in my hands I pray that if my lads who have given their lives for humanity can see me, they shall not find me a slacker. I will try to live up to their ideals. I will strive to keep calm and courageous, loving and loyally patient and helpful—for it requires all these traits to live rightly now.
>
> Missing! The day that message came I disconnected my 'phone, refused to see any one, could not even pray. I had bravely faced one son's death; but in the lists of the dead, the wounded, the missing it is the unknown fate that brings the strain to mothers and fathers.

The missing soldier volunteered in a Canadian engineering regiment in 1914, moved by impulses that sent many young Americans into Canadian regiments before America took her stand on the side of civilization. His mother, after searching her heart and finding there the basic truth that, in view of the issues involved in this war, she would rather have any son of hers "a dead man rather than a live slacker," writes of his last letter:

> I believe that it reveals what thousands



This is the Overland Sedan on the famous Model 90 chassis, of which more than one hundred thousand are in use.

Speed is Winning the War

WHEN the wires flashed, "America declares war" 'round the world, the answering thought of the peoples of the world was the one word—"speed."

That was their conception of our characteristic national trait—"speed."

"Speed up, America," became a world cry, and from that day forward Uncle Sam has "kept his foot on the accelerator."

The land of the fastest trains, of the most universal use of the telegraph, the telephone, the automobile, and all the modern agencies of fast communication responded to the call for "speed."

And because the American people had with characteristic appreciation adopted the automobile as an every-day utility, there was fully developed in this country an adaptable metal-working industry.

It was of huge proportions, equipped and ready to put such speed behind war-work as no other nation in the world could have done.

Speed is winning the war.

The Willys-Overland Industries as one of the largest units in the Automotive Industry as a whole, is doing its allotted share of war work—has had its share in *attaining the speed* the world expected of us as a nation.

We shall continue to devote our energies first to supplying, so far as we are able, the national requirements in war materials.

Next we shall continue also to the best of our ability to supply the national need for automobiles and yet more automobiles.

For, inspiring as the war work is, the production of automobiles under present conditions is almost as great a national service.

In every nook and corner of the country the product of this industry is doing its share in answering the world call "speed up, America."

Overland cars everywhere are helping their owners speed up the work of a nation at war, dependably, thriftily, saving time and economizing man power, alike for the captains of industry, the workers in industry, and for the farmers, large and small, and the farm workers.

Everywhere the lines of communication between the great agricultural sections and the great industrial centers are being kept open by time-saving, man-saving Overlands.

Inspired by the thought that every Overland we can build and deliver during the war will contribute its share to the war-speed of the nation, we shall build in quality and quantity to the utmost of our ability with the facilities not required for more urgent war materials.

The industry and the product are helping to "speed up America."

And speed is winning the war.

Willys-Overland Inc., Toledo, Ohio
Willys-Knight Touring Cars, Coupes, Sedan Broughams, Limousines
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If your pencil work is to be always up to top speed, top efficiency, you've got to have a pencil not only of the best quality but of the degree of lead exactly suited to your work.

DIXON'S ELDORADO
"the master drawing pencil"

is proclaimed by artists, architects, engineers, business men and other connoisseurs, as a real American achievement. The strong, long-wearing leads do not easily break or wear down quickly. Their responsiveness makes your work less tiring, and quicker. First of all specify the Eldorado; then be sure you are getting the right grade.

How to find your grade. Note in the chart below that 6B is the softest, 9H the hardest and HB is medium (the degree most used in general work). Select the degree you think will suit your work and your liking. If not exactly right, next time choose a grade harder or softer. When you have thus found *your* degree, specify it every time and you will always have pencil satisfaction.

Send us 16c in stamps now, specifying the degrees you want and we will send you full-length samples worth double the money.

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3B Extra soft and black.
2B Very soft and black.
B Soft and black.
HB Medium soft.
F Firm.
H Hard.
2H Harder.
3H Very hard.
4H Extra hard.
5H, 6H, 7H, 8H, 9H Varying degrees of extra hardness.

22 POT BULBS, 10c.

3 New Purity Freesia, 3 Babiana, 3 Double Rosebud, 3 Buttercup and 10 Grand Duchess Oxalis, will bloom all winter. The 22 Bulbs, Booklet on Bulb Culture and Catalog,
ALL MAILED FOR 10 CENTS
Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Peonies, Lilies, Irises, Phloxes, Hardy Plants, Shrubs, Vines, Berries, in great variety. Also splendid window plants for winter. Seeds for Fall sowing, etc. Beautiful catalog free.
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Write for catalogue describing our wonderful Irises. We have nearly five hundred varieties, as large a collection as there is in the world. They come in an infinite variety of colors, the most delicate blues and lavenders, snow white and cream, gorgeous yellows and crimsons, dusky browns and maroons, velvety violets and deep blues, copper, bronze and rose in beautiful combinations and graceful forms. All are hardy and inexpensive. Plant now for Spring blooms.
The Wing Seed Co., Box 1419, Mechanicsburg, O.
(The House of Quality and Moderate Prices)

of other boys feel as they go into dangers from which they know they may never return. Because of this, I am willing to share my boy's letter with the mothers of those other boys. It begins:

"Dear mother: Before you read this last message I may ever write you, please recite the beautiful quotation, beginning 'Those who are wise,' which you have so often repeated to me."

[This is a reference to the following passage in the great epic of India:

"Those who are wise in spiritual things grieve neither for the dead nor for the living. I myself never was not, nor thou, nor all the princes of the earth, nor shall we ever hereafter cease to be. . . . These finite bodies, which envelop the souls inhabiting them, are said to belong to Him, the eternal, indestructible, unprovable Spirit who is in the body. . . . The man who believeth that it is this spirit which killeth, and he who thinketh it may be destroyed, are both alike deceived, for it neither killeth nor is it killed. . . . It is not slain when this, its mortal frame, is destroyed. . . . As a man throweth away old garments and putteth on new, even so the dweller in the body, having quitted its old mortal frame, entereth new. . . . Knowing it to be thus, thou shouldst not grieve."]

"Feel braced, mother dear? I wish this letter could reach you before you hear that I am gone, but that can not be. I have volunteered for a service which means certain death, or capture by the Huns; and I feel that the All-Father will grant death as my portion. I can't tell you what the service is, but a fine bunch of men willingly offered to do what may save the lives of many, and I gladly go to meet death with them.

"I've never got over my horror of shooting at a man. I entered the engineering corps thinking I'd never have to fight; but sometimes that duty has fallen to me and then I have prayed that no bullet of mine might carry death. You will understand that, and also why I so much more joyously give my life to-night than perhaps live to take one to-morrow. You won't mind my dying like a man for the world's welfare.

"Do you remember, Dearest One, the time we killed the rattler on the ranch? Hal hated the thing and had a real enthusiasm in killing it. I helped kill it, because you said it was a menace to humanity and must be killed, even tho we knew it was not to blame for not having evolved beyond the venomous stage. I recall that you said it was a gentleman among snakes, for it never struck without a warning, but still it must be killed.

"Hal fights the Huns as he killed the snake. He is only a few miles from here and, tho I've not seen him, I've heard of him. His men say that he fights like a demon, and that he constantly urges men to shoot to kill. He is right and I wrong in that, but I could never again be happy for an hour if I knew that I had killed a man—not even Emperor Bill himself. You know! I should have been born in a woman's body. I never was fitted to be a man. But I have no fear of death, or of the next stage of life, so I shall not die like a coward.

"In a few hours I'll find those who have gone before and tell how you've been a chum, sister, comrade, and mother to me. Then, just as soon as I get wide awake in that other life so that I know my bearings, I'm coming back here to look after you. If you have a personal guardian angel, he (or she) has never been very faithful; so I'll attend to you hereafter myself. (No, mother, I've not changed my religious belief, but these three years in France have broadened my ideas, and I feel certain that if you lay back your head when you read these words, you will be resting on my breast.)

"This winter must have been hard for you, with three of us at the front. Sometimes I've feared that hardship had come to you some other way and you had kept it to yourself, like the game little chum you are, knowing I'd worry at not being there in time of trouble. How brave you are. . . . . . .

"I know you will not add to the world's depression by wearing black for me; and please keep merry inside as well as cheerful on the surface. In the hardest hours here I've seen your brave smile in my memory, and only God knows how I've thanked you for writing only words of cheer. Some of the boys all but go to pieces when they have letters from home, but I have had a hearty laugh over every letter of yours. My pal says, sometime he will hunt you up and see if you look as happy as you write. He is not going with us to-night, but he is no coward. He will tell you all about this night, sometime.

"Don't think, little mother-chum, that I have not seen the history of sorrow in your eyes, despite the constant smile. I know what the smiles have cost you. God bless you, dear. You have been a good mother to me. No man ever had a better one.

"Now I'll read your Psalm (the twenty-third) and attend to some simple duties. . . . I've given copies of 'A Soul's Soliloquy' to scores of chaps to whom I'd recited the first and last verses, and again and again a man has said to me, 'I'll memorize that, and repeat it when I am alone and afraid.'

"Oh, yes, we are all of us afraid over here—sometimes. We are still mighty human, you know. I can't get hold of the second verse at all, but I'm going into the duty of a few hours hence repeating to myself what I do recall. The first starts:

> To-day the journey is ended,
>   I have worked out the mandates of fate,
> Naked, alone, undefended,
>   I knock at the Uttermost Gate—

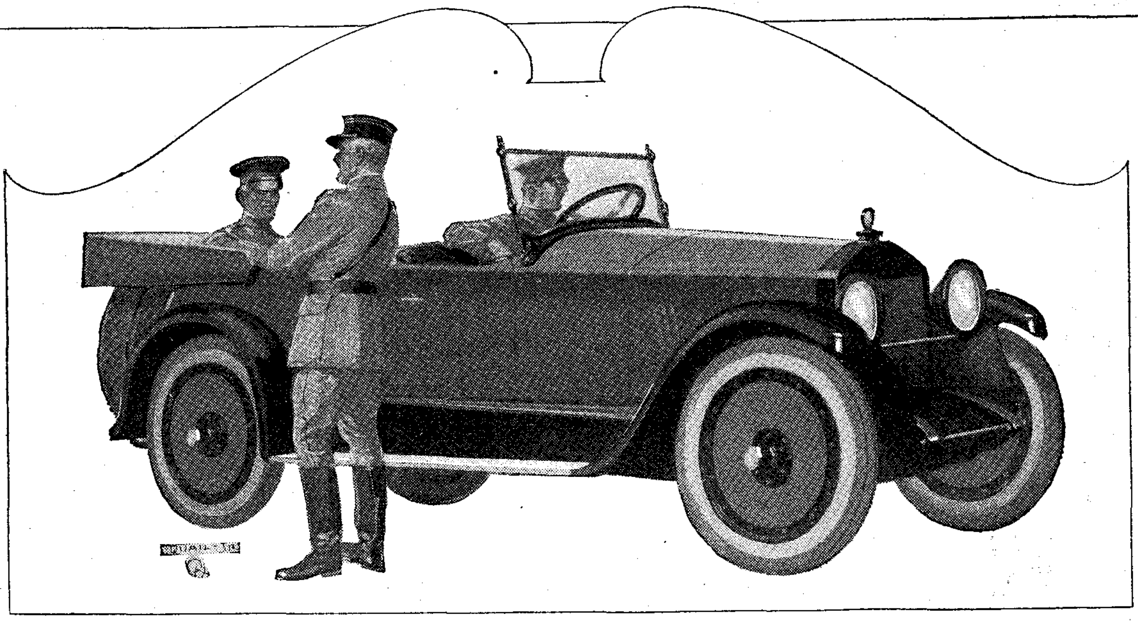
doesn't it? And the boost that last verse gives me now:

> Lo, the gate swings wide at my knocking;
>   Across endless reaches I see
> Lost friends, with laughter, come flocking
>   To give a glad welcome to me.
> Farewell, the maze has been threaded,
>   This is the ending of strife;
> Say not that death should be dreaded,
>   'Tis but the beginning of life.

"That should be called the 'Soliloquy of a Soldier's Soul,' for more than one of us has passed on with it in mind, and I shall repeat it, just before I whisper: 'Good-by, mother, I'm going home to God.' If only I could look into your eyes once before I go out. Remember, always, that with all the love I am capable of feeling, I love you. WYN."

With regard to the more general religious and idealistic feelings of the soldier in camp, Corp. Olin H. Smith writes in reply to a question from his father, the Rev. Elmer S. Smith, of Youngstown, Ohio:

A soldier usually doesn't think of religion as such, for it is hard for him to associate the early training he received in Sunday School with the life he is living now. It can be done, but he doesn't do it. The modern soldier has learned to cuss



IN a single eventful year Disteel Wheels have won to themselves a host of friends — friends among motor car owners, motor car manufacturers and motor car dealers.

That Disteel Wheels should have been accepted so promptly and generally as a distinct advance in motoring and motor car design has been highly gratifying to us.

Now we are compelled to ask the indulgence and patience of those many friends so recently made. The manufacturing capacity, the energy, the engineering ability of the Detroit Pressed Steel Company are now concentrated in the Work of Winning the War.

This announcement we make after mature thought and with genuine regret—the regret that huge though the equipment and the facilities which we are thus dedicating, they are not a hundred-fold more huge.

DISTEEL WHEELS

We have gladly given our entire capacity to our country and to the Incomparable Cause for which we fight.

In this we are conscious of no exalted spirit of self-sacrifice. We are doing merely that which it is our great good fortune to be able to do, and our deep satisfaction to be doing.

We are doing merely that which all good Americans should do, can do and *must do* in the full measure of their capacity. In these days it is only the ability to do that is relative. The willingness to do must be absolute, universal and limitless.

The Government has made heavy demands upon us for Disteel Wheel equipment already in active military operation. During the period of the War we shall make for general distribution only as many Disteel Wheels as is compatible with our Government's requirements.

Those who have ordered Disteel Wheels will, we feel confident, continue to be patient with us, until the imperative War demands of the Government are satisfied.

And when the inevitable victory has been won we shall return to our many friends more worthy of the confidence and good will they have already accorded us.

DETROIT PRESSED STEEL COMPANY
DETROIT, U. S. A.

1852
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Illustration after the picture by Millais

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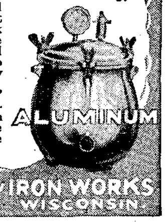


NORTHWESTERN STEEL & IRON WORKS
EAU CLAIRE WISCONSIN

the Germans, their institutions, and even the ground they walk on; and to think of home as a holy place to be appreciated more than ever. He thinks the Y. M. C. A. a place in which to be entertained, and the average talk at a religious service, usually delivered by a theologian, a waste of time. On a hard hike he will carry the pack of a tired comrade, give him his last swallow of water, and at the end of the trip dam every German that ever was born. He won't steal, not because he is afraid of being punished, but because he knows how the poor sucker who loses the stolen article will feel. Personal feelings are forgotten, rare scruples broken, in the endeavor to pull together for a common good. His idea of Heaven is the place where an Allied soldier goes when he is killed, and Hell the home of dead Germans and living slackers. He thinks the Hun an ally of the devil, and tries to be as unlike him as possible. He is learning the great lesson of religion, personal service without thought of anything but spiritual gain.

The Y. M. C. A. is steering the soldier on a straight course; they give him his religious teaching with an athletic coating, like a chocolate-covered pill. It has its effect without personal irritation. The soldier is becoming the most unselfish person in the world.

Some of that unselfishness is reflected in the following passage from the farewell letter of Lieut. Henry Wallenstein, of Wichita, Kansas, to his "dear folks":

> There is just one drawback, and that is, I will be leaving my dear ones at home and one in Kansas City. Some day the war will be over and I will follow the flag back home and see you all again with the supreme satisfaction of knowing that my duty toward my Government was well and faithfully done; until that time comes, I want you to pray each night that I may be able to live my new life as an ideal soldier should; that I may be able to face all danger with a smile and a heart full of courage; that I may be able to see my duty clearly and do it cheerfully. I ask no more than this.
>
> When I go it shall be with a happy heart and one filled with love for my people. I ask of you not to worry, to be cheerful and contented, and if you are and I know you are, I can toss my destiny to the winds of fate and say: "Blow me where you will, all is well with me, and also with my home. I am ready."

Here is a quotation from a letter written by Corp. J. R. Binford, Jr., from the fighting front in France, to his mother, in Peoria, Ill. It refers to a visit he paid, while training in Texas, to the Alamo, scene of that little battle to the death which gave rise to the saying, "Thermopylæ had its messenger, the Alamo had none." Corporal Binford writes:

> Going into the old Baptistry, I knelt, rededicating myself to the service of God and my country. Shall I tell you of the vision which came to me, as I knelt praying? Before me passed first the figure of Compassion, which you remember, was King Solomon's name for God. Then came Renunciation, with that look of perfect peace upon his face which only renunciation of the things of this life can bring. After this, the battle-fields among the lilies of France. On the battle-fields I met the Pain of the World. I realized then what you had meant and experienced,

when you told me about the Pain of the World. I thought that I could not bear to look upon the anguish of his face and turned another way. But after the storm comes the calm. Freedom and Democracy followed in the wake of the world-war, walking hand in hand upon the earth together.

I came out from the chapel of the Alamo, with peace and hope in my heart. I take the vision as the best of omens. Our country shall win.

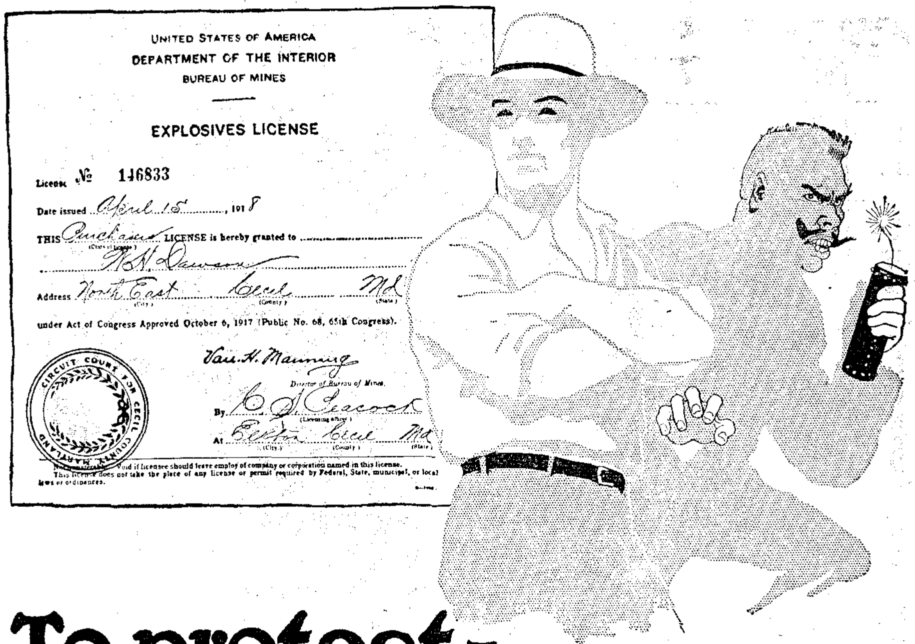
There is idealism of an intellectual, well-grounded kind in this letter from a young student-aviator, Cadet Joseph R. Bain, formerly of Lewiston, Idaho:

I have become more "akin with my kind," I think, a more thoroughly socialized human being. College should have done that for me, and it did it, in a sort of abstract, scientific way. Teaching should have finished the process by adding a personalism that college failed to give, but it didn't do it, except in a sort of chauvinistic professional way. But the Army and the war, and my naturally maturing mind have gone another step, I think, added an "interest in humans," a warm, personal fellow feeling that I have lacked.

Why, when I go to town, I stand fascinated on some busy corner, watching the endless stream of growing destinies pour past. I used to see it as a crowd, and enjoyed it; now I see it as a mass of individuals, every one of which is more important than everything in the universe combined, and yet no single person can realize that worth without feeling that he is a servant of the greater mass, and personally responsible for the success or failure of the other fellow. That is, the individual finds himself, becomes the center of the universe, only as he loses himself in his interest for the group. And yet they say "the whole is greater than any part." Here I have one man of more importance than all the rest of humanity—the part is greater than the whole—if he but realize that it is impossible for the whole to properly exist, unless he constitute himself a committee of one to perfect the whole—be his best, in other words. Of course this is old stuff—the prophets taught it, and Christ said it, and the Pauline Gospels are full of it, and Confucius and Buddha, and William James have variously exprest it—and yet it is new to me; strikes me with all the freshness of a dawn breeze.

"Ye must be born again." The war is the Great Pregnant Mother from which the world will be born anew, I hope. I am sure that millions of individuals are experiencing their renascence in these days. That is why the war is taking on—no has long since taken on, the aspects of a sacred crusade; why the American soldiers, "the Solemn-Looking Blokes," have astounded the world by their absolute faith, their wordless determination, their business-like attitude—yet without hatred or rancor in their hearts. I am sure the public mind of America, taken as a whole, more nearly represents the "righteous wrath" of the prophets than any other national spectacle in history. I tell you, Enid, a moment of life in these days is worth an endless death; to feel that a single ego is the greatest thing in the world, if it be dedicated to the world; to see bright days for humanity behind the murk, to know that the smile in childish eyes shall not be driven out, and that we have a hand in this—what greater destiny could a man desire!

I have lived moments in my life which I



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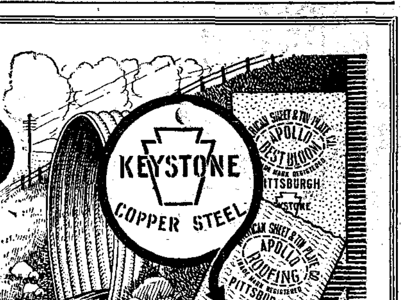

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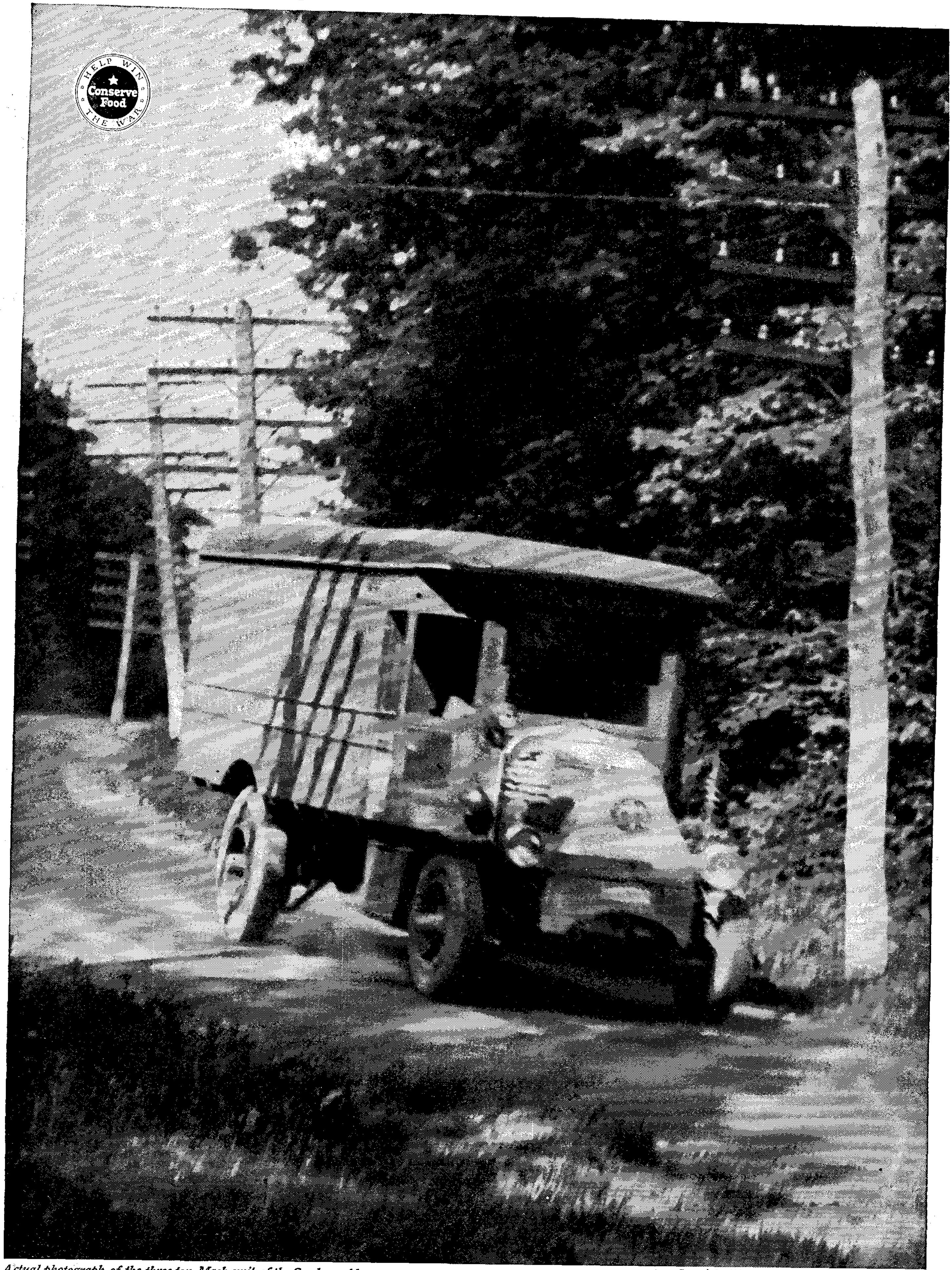
HELP WIN
Conserve Food
THE WAR

Actual photograph of the three-ton Mack unit of the Goodyear Akron-to-Boston fleet making forty miles an hour on Goodyear Cord Tires

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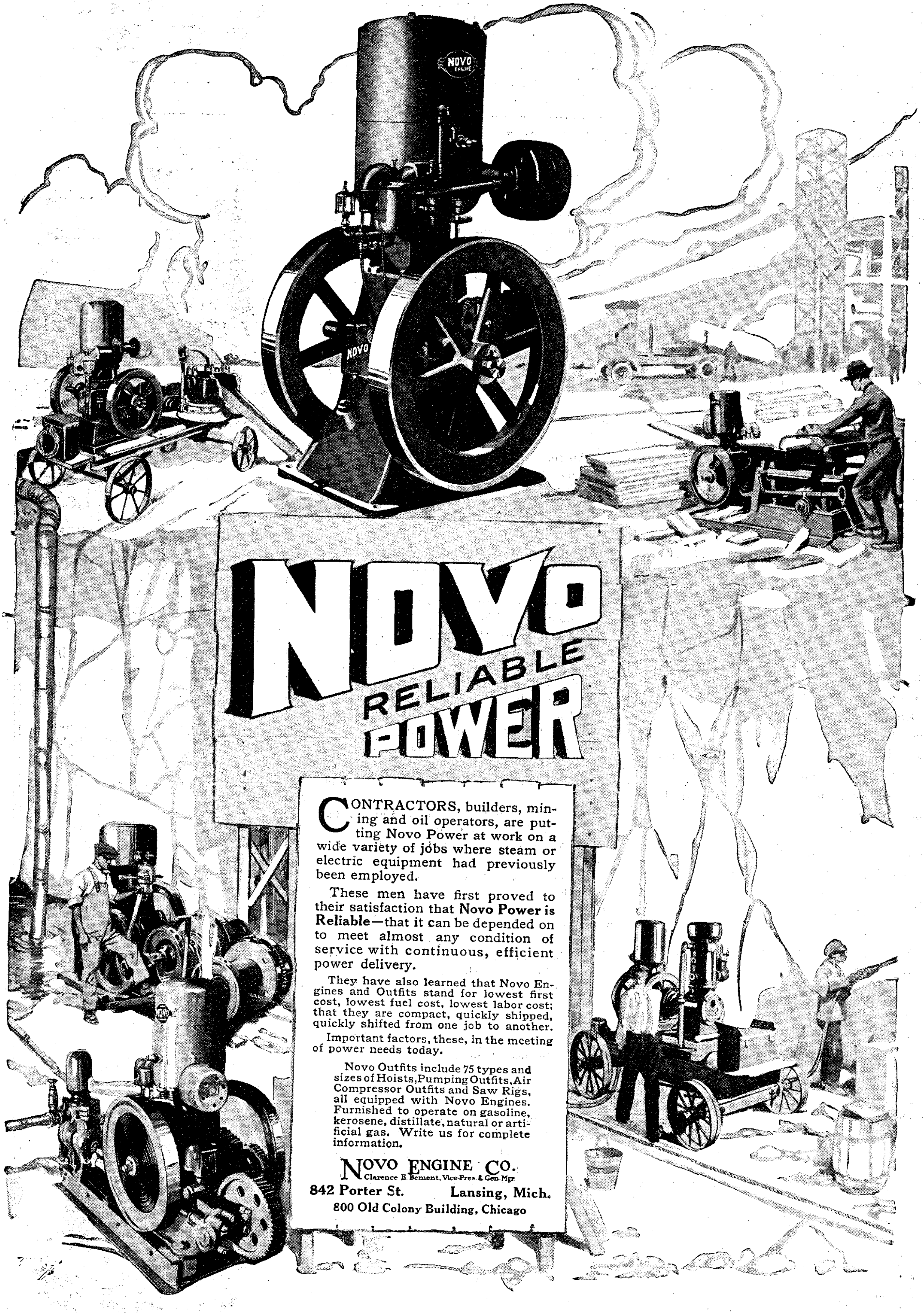
CORD TIRES



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value more than an eternity of being dead. I mean I have felt at the time of those rare experiences—oh, it doesn't matter what they were—a song, a violin, a day on the top o' the earth, the thrill of a small bird's tune, the sight of a small flower, a game, a dream, a girl—a hundred times I have thought that this moment's sensuous joy is recompense enough for a death from which one may not—yea, does not—waken! So I say I have a fund of the wealth of life laid up, so that I could have no cause for complaint should I die to-morrow.

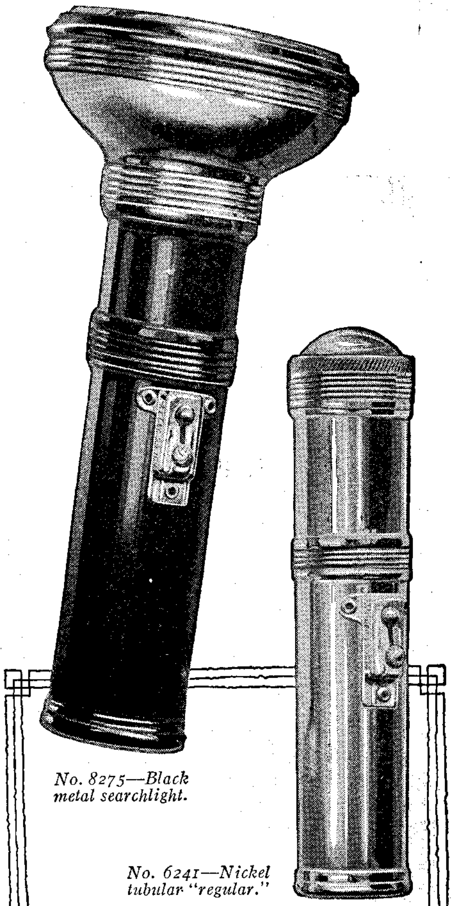
I can hardly explain it—a year or two ago I was shaking in my small soul for fear that I should die before I had drunk deeply enough from the "Golden Cup." There were so many things I wanted to experience before I should die; but in the last two or three months that has all changed, and I feel that I have already experienced hundreds of things for which death would be a small price to pay. A bit of war-psychology, I guess.

COOKING IN A STEEL HELMET AND A GAS-MASK

A HOT cook-stove never does appeal to a man, altho he does very much admire and appreciate what comes from the aforesaid stove when there's a capable woman near by. We are told much about the worries that our wives and daughters face at that same stove. Now from over the seas come new stories about a new style of cooking by capable women there who are trying—and succeeding—in bringing the home stove to the men. We are hearing through the Y. M. C. A. Bulletins about the women who are cooking and baking for the American boys with their helmets and gas-masks on the shelf, next the baking-powder can; learning of the casual heroines who see nothing remarkable in making hot chocolate in shacks where the rain and the snow come in on them through fresh shell-holes in the roof.

One of the heroine-cooks is Mrs. Clara Simmons, who hails from Crafton, near Boston. When the war broke out she and her husband felt called to give up all, and sign up with the Y. M. C. A. He had a lively experience in Petrograd, escaping with a teapot and a samovar, which are now working overtime in Vladivostok. Mrs. Simmons is in France. Says a recent "Bulletin":

> She is as close to the front line here as any woman is permitted to go. For many days, during the active fighting just over the hill from her, she was the only woman in the entire area. That didn't bother her at all.
>
> The boys wanted hot chocolate, and she could make it. So there you are. And there she was.
>
> She is a little bit of America, of American womanhood, dropt right down in the middle of the fighting zone. She looks more like home to the boys than anything in the world, except a letter. She has no picturesque ideas about carrying culture and uplift to the soldiers. She's there to work for them.
>
> She works with a huge mixing-bowl half full of pulverized chocolate, and seven or eight open cans of condensed milk on the table. On the rickety stove where the old fireplace used to be, a great kettle of hot water is simmering. She stirs and pours, and pours and stirs, till the air of the little shack is as fragrant as that of a candy-store at home.
>
> A convoy of *camions* rumbles past her door. They are almost at the end of their journey. German territory isn't half a dozen kilometers away. Mrs. Simmons knows that, of course, but she hums, under her breath, at her work. Then she glances at her wrist watch, and smiles. She will be ready for the boys when they come.
>
> While her chocolate is simmering, she opens her boxes of cookies and raisins. She arranges heaps of cake chocolate and cans of peaches and pineapple. She puts out her cartons of cigarets and cigars and smoking tobacco—yes, and of chewing tobacco, for she knows as well as any one that some of her soldiers are posted in places where the smallest flash of fire would draw bullets.
>
> Even before the hot chocolate is quite ready, the boys begin to arrive. They come in tin hats with gas-masks hanging at their sides. Her own helmet and mask are on the shelf behind her.
>
> "Hot chocolate ready?" the first one asks.
>
> "All ready," she says, as she stirs it with her long spoon. She fills one of the tin cups from the mantelplace.
>
> "Um-m-m!" says the youngster. "That's good and thick. Give us a package of cookies."
>
> Some of the boys stop to gossip, when the edge is taken off their thirsts and hungers.
>
> "Remember Bill Johnson?" they ask Mrs. Simmons. She does. He was the boy who always took three cups of chocolate.
>
> "He won't any more for a while," they tell her. "Stopt one in the leg last night."
>
> "Oh, that's too bad!" she says, just the way she would say it at home if she heard that Johnnie had the measles.
>
> That's the thing about Mrs. Simmons and such women. She brings to the boys a constant reminder of the women they have left behind, of their mothers and their sisters and their wives. She talks in the most casual American way about things that are neither casual nor American.
>
> "Fritz drop any shells in here last night?" some one asks her.
>
> "A few," she replies, as she washes and dries the empty tin cups. "We stood on the steps out here and watched them for an hour or so."
>
> After the last of her soldiers has put on his tin hat and gone down the hill into the valleys from which they start for their outposts, she begins talking very simply about her work.
>
> "There is not a mother or wife or sister of any one of these boys who wouldn't give all she has to be where I am to-day," she says. "Just think what a privilege it is to talk to them, and to see that they are well and happy, and that their clothes are whole. Women, you know, worry most about their uncertainties. If I could only tell the people who are worrying about these boys how husky and cheerful their youngsters are! That's what would make them happy. Every time I get tired, I just think how many thousands of women would be the happiest persons on earth if they could be where I am. Oh, it's great!"
>
> She smoothed her apron for a moment. Then she looked up, and smiled.
>
> "Want to help me get the water for the next batch of chocolate?" she said. "The pails are in the corner, and you'll find the spring at the bottom of the hill."



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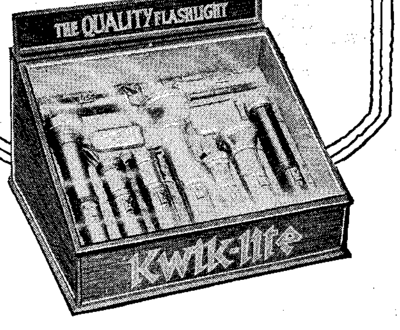

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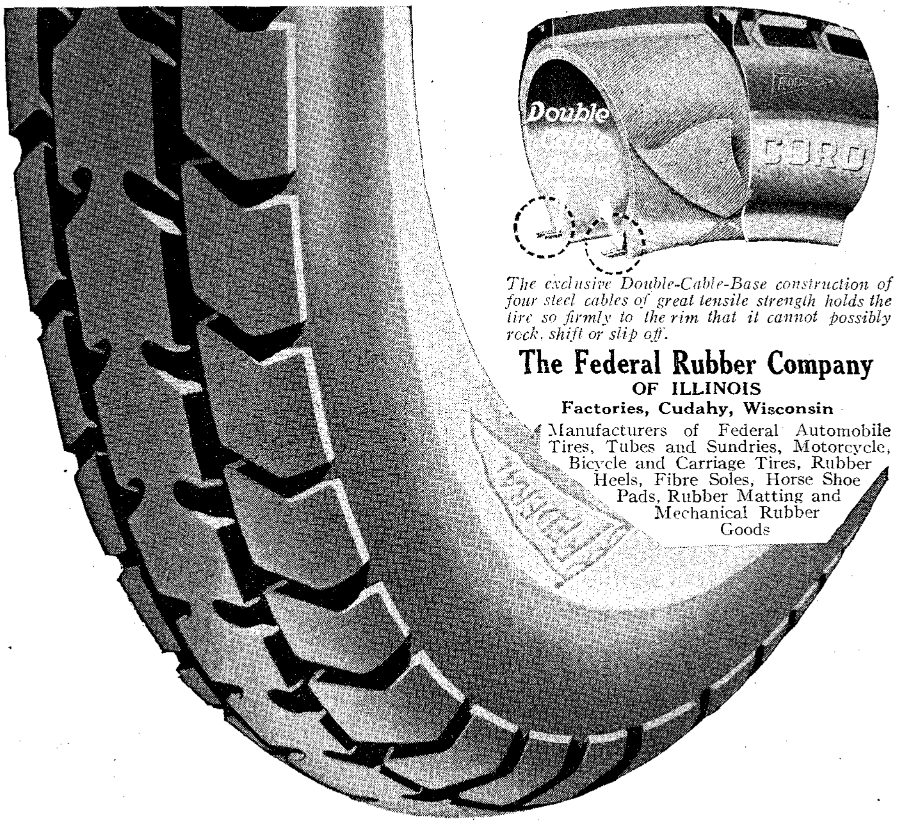

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Personally, General Crowder is a gray, silent man who looks at one gravely through glasses that set upon a determined nose above a determined mouth. Here is an estimate of the General by a writer for the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, who interviewed him in his office in Washington:

> I found General Crowder smoking a black cigar—the stump of another half-smoked cigar on the blotter on his desk—in his rather severe yet cheery room in the old Land Office Building at Seventh and E Streets. Except for the half-smoked cigar and two packets of little red tags, the desk was as clear as the deck of a ship stript for action.
>
> Those little red tags are General Crowder's ammunition. They carry just one printed word. That word is "Expedite."
>
> A good-sized whisk-broom was the only article decorating a clothes-rack (in army circles, officially a "costumer") that stood behind the General's desk. A huge bunch of pond-lilies—whether the General's or the General's secretary's I do not know—ornamented a window-ledge.
>
> It was not a luxurious office—quite different from the strictly modern, electric-fanned offices of hundreds of younger officers.
>
> "No," General Crowder replied to a Senator who had commented that his office was not as commodious as the offices of other army officials, "but it is better than a tent, and I would have been glad to administer this law in a tent.
>
> "Efficiency, sir, does not depend on luxurious surroundings."
>
> General Crowder believes in efficiency as he believes in America.
>
> "Gentlemen," he often remarks to the officers under him, "I should like to feel that every officer on my staff is a candidate for my place and is trying to take it away from me to-morrow, on efficiency.
>
> "The reason Germany wins battles is brain-power, not man-power.
>
> "The war will be won through a judicious expenditure of brain-power rather than a stupendous expenditure of man-power."

Just at present the only thing that interests General Crowder is winning the war. He gives little thought to anything else. He does not play golf or tennis. As a cavalry officer he naturally likes the "feel" of a horse under him, and he rides an hour

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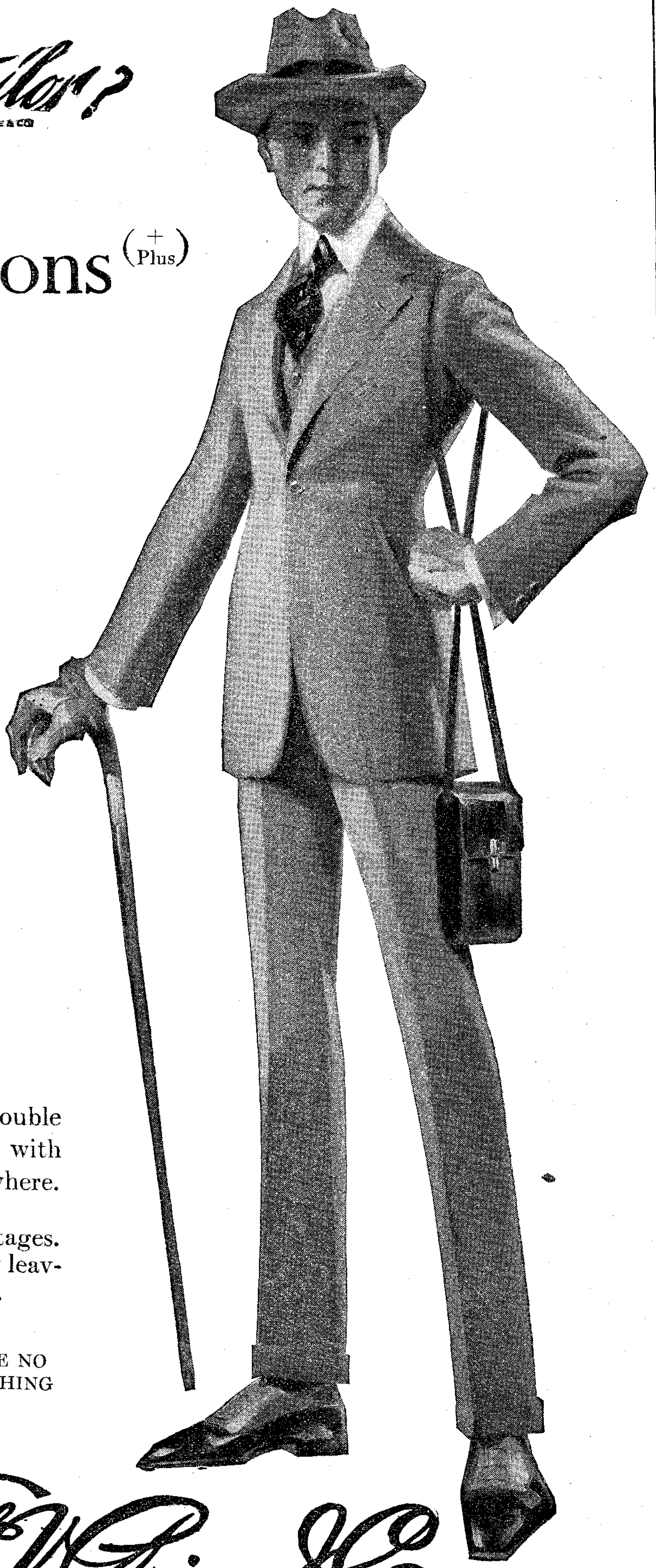

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in the daytime for exercise. This is his only recreation. He recently had occasion to telephone an aid on important government business. That official was playing golf and the General had something pointed to say about golf and pink teas in relation to winning the war.

There is only one person in the General's office who gets into action before him. This is Lieut. J. Perry King, who usually gets settled into his chair five minutes ahead of his superior. Says the writer in *The Public Ledger:*

> One morning the General was there five minutes ahead of Lieutenant King. As the Lieutenant came in, the General glanced at the clock, and smiled to himself. He had scored a minor victory and he was satisfied.
>
> The General is besieged at his office by persons interested in obtaining exemptions or deferred classifications in the draft. Scores come and are sent away by officers other than General Crowder. Fifteen to twenty a day reach him personally.
>
> Within the week a wealthy New York woman pleaded with him for the exemption of her son.
>
> "Madam," he said, after listening patiently to her plea, "has it occurred to you that some mother working over a washtub must give her boy to fill your boy's place if I grant what you ask?"
>
> The woman left him ashamed.
>
> The General grants no exemptions. He refers any and all back to the local and district boards that his law created.
>
> Another woman approached him and pleaded for the exemption of her boy.
>
> "Do you love your son?" he asked her.
>
> "Why, yes, of course!"
>
> "Do you realize that you are about to do him a great injustice if you insist on his exemption?
>
> "Madam, the present war is the young man's university. Every man who does not matriculate for the course will find himself suffering throughout decades to follow."
>
> Quite recently the General's colored chauffeur was called in the draft. The General entered no claim for deferred classification. When Crowder learned that the boy was accepted and ordered to entrain for a cantonment, he summoned him before him.
>
> "Now, damn you," he advised, "go and make a good soldier. Don't lie; don't steal; obey all orders given you by your superior officers. I don't ever want to hear of you having gone to the guard-house for any offense."

General Pershing and General Crowder grew up in adjoining counties in Missouri, Crowder in Linn and Pershing in Grundy County. Both studied law after graduating from West Point. Back in Kansas City, Mo., lives General Crowder's mother. She is eighty-five years old and the General is devoted to her. Going back to the General's younger days, *The Public Ledger* says:

> It is a far cry from the warring days of old Sitting Bull to these days of battle with the German on the fields of France, but Crowder, born in '59 near Edinburg, Mo., and fifty-nine years old, can remember the days when, serving as a lieutenant with the Eighth Cavalry, he chased the Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico until Geronimo, their leader, was taken, and he can recall stirring incidents of the fighting against the

Sioux in the Dakotas when his troop went to the support of the Indian police in the battle in which Sitting Bull was killed.

Enoch Crowder is a student. If he had not been hungry for knowledge he would never have been the outstanding figure of the war that he is to-day. When, in 1885, he was detached from the Eighth Cavalry and detailed to the University of Missouri as professor of military tactics, a great opportunity was opened to him. Busy as he was in organizing and training three companies of college cadets, he matriculated in the university law school, from which in 1889 he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

His legal training made Crowder a soldier plus. To that training America and all nations fighting the fight for world-democracy owe a great debt.

Crowder was Judge-Advocate of the American expeditionary forces that went to the Philippines. He was a member of the commission that arranged for the capitulation of Manila. From 1899 to 1901 he was in charge of the administration of the military government in the islands. He worked out all the legal details and revised the laws for governing the Filipinos. He carried through his assignment without a hitch, surely a Crowder characteristic. For months he sat as responsible head of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, watching his system work. The Filipinos live under his law to-day.

Crowder went through the Russo-Japanese War as senior United States military observer with the Japanese forces. As the guest of General Kuroki, he was with Kuroki's army in all battles fought, from the Yalu to Mukden. This was in 1904-05.

General Crowder was head of the Department of State and Justice of Cuba and legal adviser to the provisional government established in the island by the United States in 1906. He served in Cuba until 1909, framed the laws governing the first general election in the country, and remained until the event was over. Of his work in connection with the draft the writer in *The Public Ledger* says:

> For the administration of the draft General Crowder has a staff of thirty-eight officers—probably the most carefully selected body of men in military history. Every man on the staff has won distinction in the legal field. Not one of these men working for Crowder earned less than $5,000 a year. Several now are wearing the single gold bar of second lieutenants and struggling along on $1,700.
>
> The senior officer on General Crowder's draft staff is Colonel Charles B. Warren, of Detroit, who last year paid an income tax on a quarter of a million dollars. Colonel Warren recently declined a seat in the Senate. He was asked to fill the place of Senator William Alden Smith. He would not, so he said, capitalize his uniform for any political preferment—and he would not resign his uniform.
>
> The privilege of wearing the eagles of a colonel in the United States Army and the privilege of working with Crowder on the draft mean more to Charles B. Warren than an income of $250,000 a year and more than a seat in the Senate.
>
> Such is the character of men working for Crowder. They have passed on their ideals of duty to the 300 clerks in the Washington office and to the 15,000 citizens the country over who hold with pardonable pride memberships in the 4,667 local and

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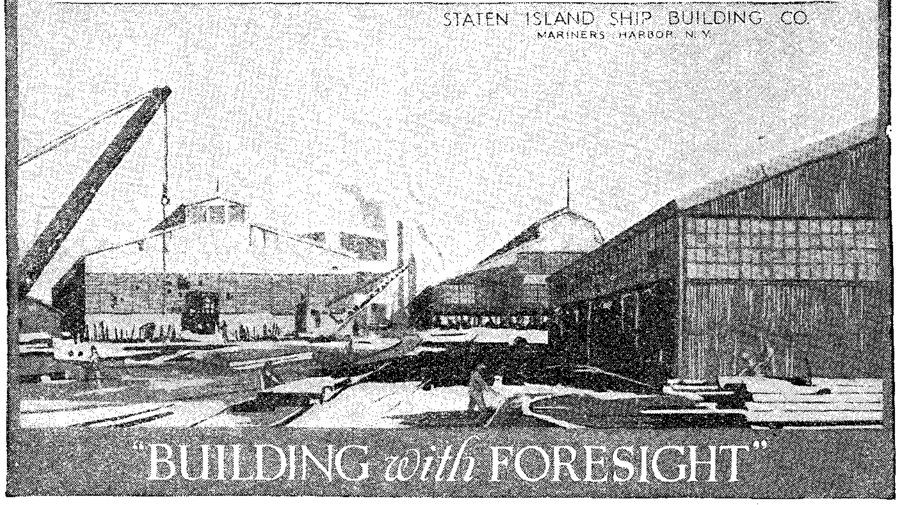
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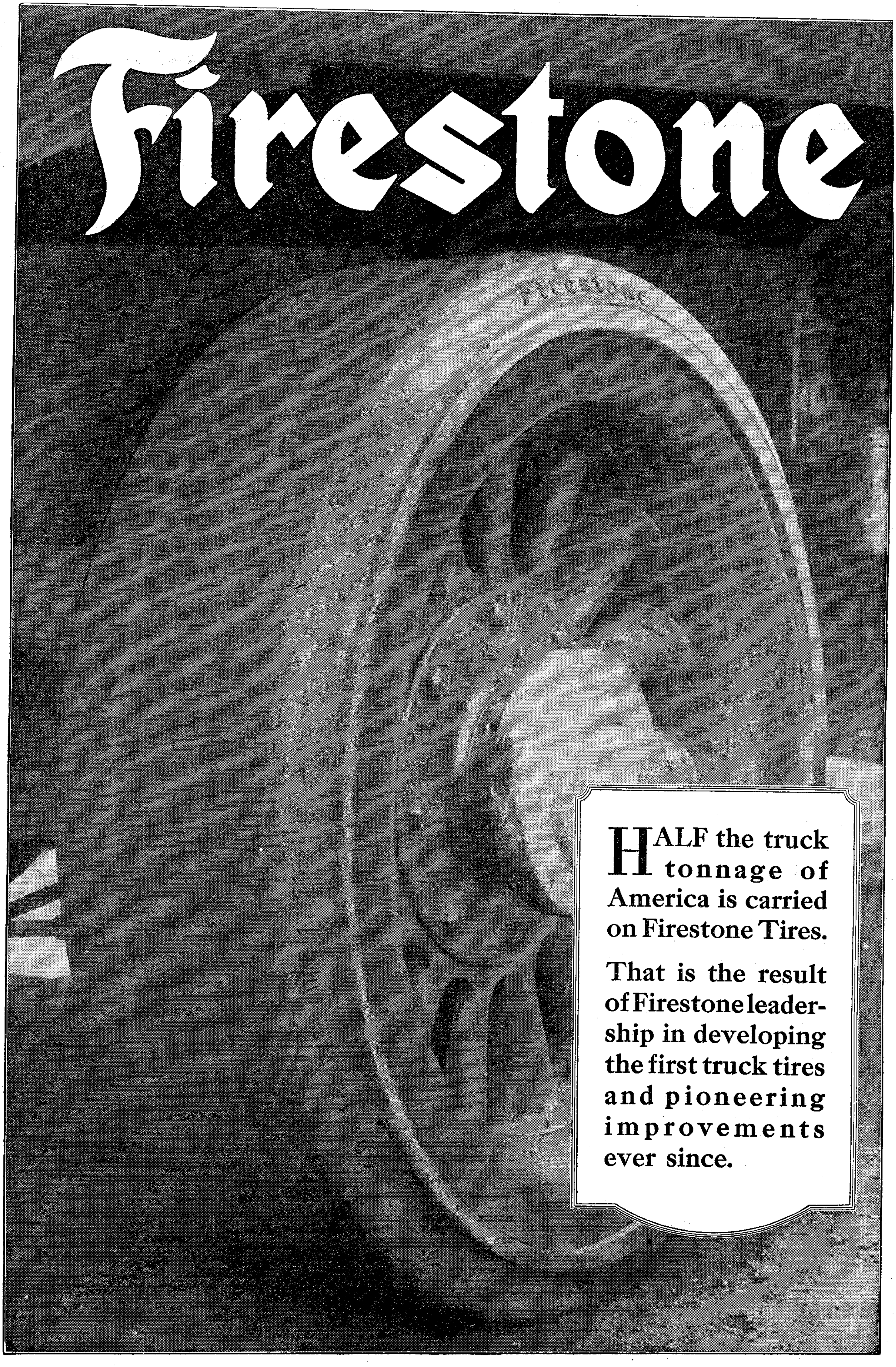

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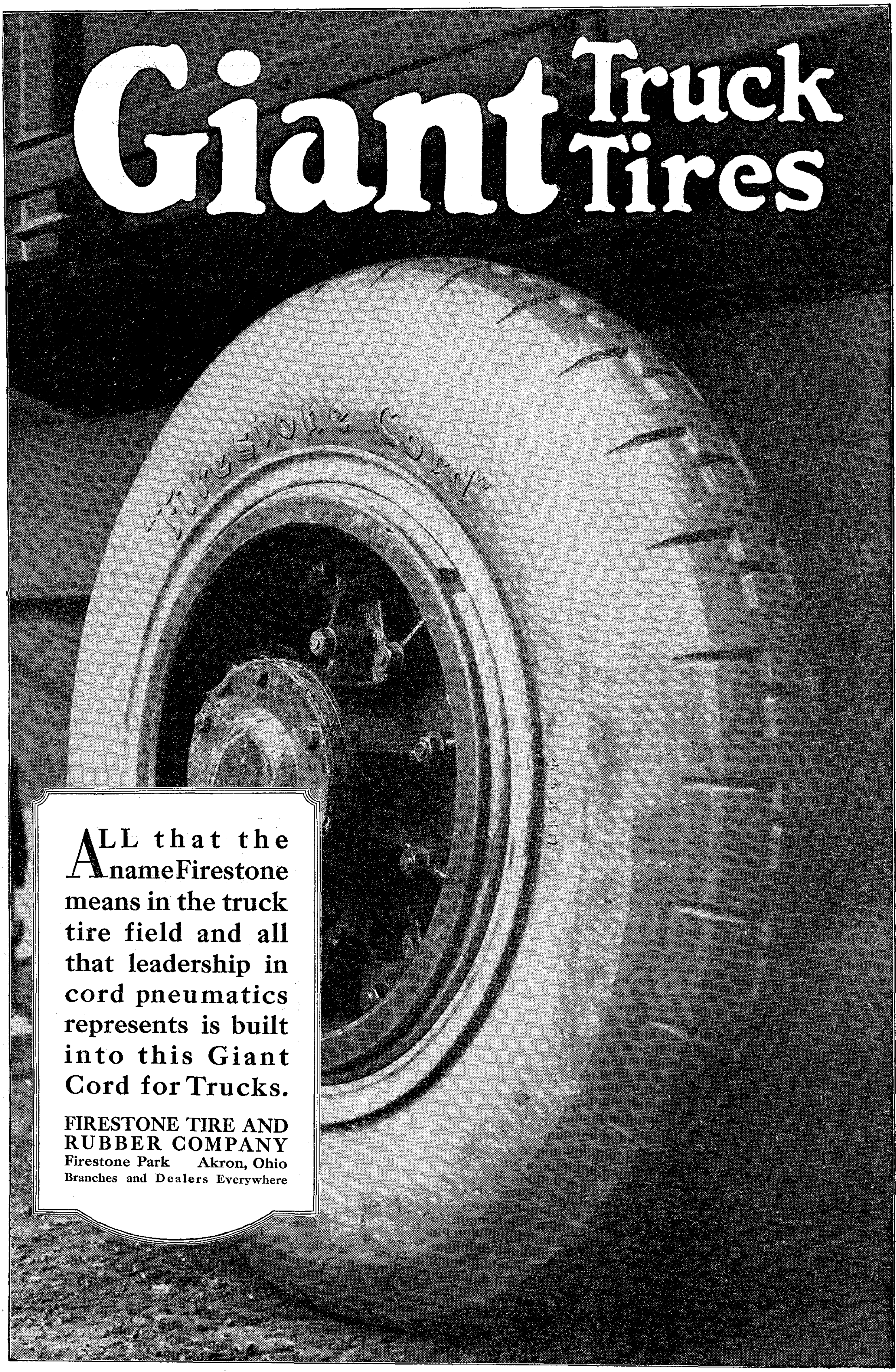
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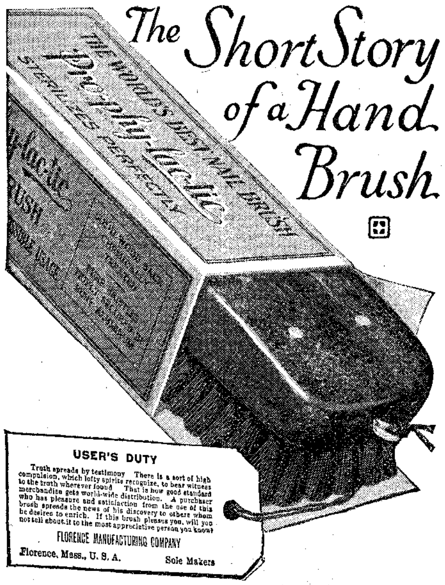
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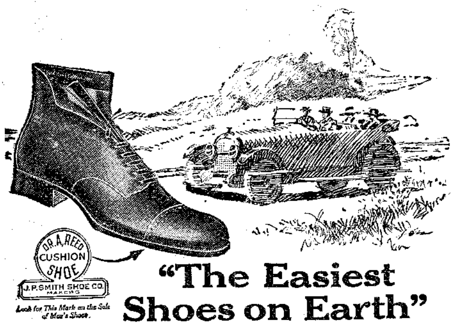
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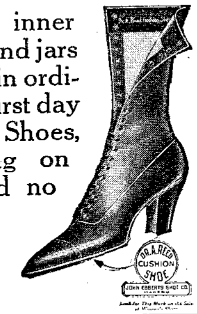
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Crowder seldom wastes words. He loves the English language too well. His one hobby is his use of good English. It is open talk, however, that there are times when he uses expressions—not in vogue among clergymen—which charm all admirers of color and vigor in language.

Unfortunately for the General, there is one other gentleman in Washington who is somewhat of an authority on words and phrases.

They tell a good story—true or untrue, it does not matter—about a paper that Crowder prepared on the draft for Woodrow Wilson. The General gave great care to the phrasing of the article and sent it to the White House with the feeling that it pleased him.

When that paper came back it had all the earmarks of a cub reporter's first effort liberally blue-penciled by an exacting editor. The President's English and Crowder's English just didn't jibe. The former president of Princeton had flunked the Provost Marshal-General. No doubt about it.

It is characteristic of General Crowder that he did not hide that blue-penciled article under a heap of questionnaires. He flaunted his shame to all callers, and he chuckled appreciatively over his mauling.

A HOME AFTER NINE DAYS OF GERMAN MILITARY USE

THE truly remarkable character of the modern German militarist, amply revealed in his fighting ethics, or lack of them, is substantiated on the personal side by such incidents as the one recorded by Baroness Huard, in the current *American Magazine.*

The Baroness, before her marriage to Baron Charles Huard, a French artist, was Miss Frances Wilson, of New Rochelle, New York. Her war-experiences have appeared in two of the best-known books of war-reminiscences, "My Home in the Field of Honor" and "My Home in the Field of Mercy." The Huard château, sixty miles north of Paris, was occupied for nine days as German headquarters, during von Kluck's brief stay in that neighborhood, early in the war. Before she turned her house over to the conquerors, writes Madame Huard:

> One little thing that I did will show how naive was my estimate of German ideals. In my desk were innumerable letters—intimate personal ones from my husband and my friends. In spite of the fact that I prized them very highly, I could not take them with me. But in my simplicity I fancied I was protecting them from the intrusion of strangers when I put this note conspicuously on the desk:
>
> "I swear that the contents of this desk are purely personal and can be of value to no one but myself. I therefore leave it under the protection of my country's flag."
>
> Then I took a small silk American flag and shut one end of it into the locked drawer, so that no one could help seeing that it was the Stars and Stripes. Now that I have gained, through bitter experience, a proper estimate of Prussian character, I laugh, as those German officers must have laughed, at my trusting confidence in their honorable treatment, either of a woman or of a flag. But I had a great deal to learn about them then.
>
> Compared with what happened elsewhere, the story of our little village is actually a bright one! The evacuation was so hurried at that point that the Germans did not have time for their usual systematic and atrocious work of destruction. However, the nine days they spent there were black enough.
>
> The officers and the soldiers made victims of every woman in the village—from little girls of only ten years to old women who were so afflicted physically that any man should have pitied them, even if he did not feel repulsion toward them. This I say out of my own knowledge, for it happened in my village and these women and little girls were personally known to me. Mine was only one of hundreds of towns to which the Germans came; and, as I said before, its story is one of the *least* horrible. But bring it home to yourselves, if you want to know the kind of enemies we are fighting. How would you like them to come to your town?
>
> I know it is hard for you here in America, so safe, apparently, from anything of the sort, to feel just what an experience like this means. But it is worth realizing that the world needs be made safe, not only for democracy, but for decent manhood and honest womanhood.

After Joffre's counter-blow had fallen, Madame Huard returned to her house. She discovered that the general who had occupied it, for a time at least, had been none other than the great von Kluck. The "honor," however, she writes, was one she would gladly have relinquished when she found her home, after nine days of German occupancy, rendered unfit for decent human beings to live in.

She continues:

> The officers of the German Army belong to the nobility of that country. But even if I had not known this fact the names chalked up on the bedroom doors would have told me who were the men that had been living in those rooms. I doubt if any other animals, no matter of what species, could have equaled these exponents of *Kultur* in the havoc they wrought.
>
> It was not the kind of dirt which might unavoidably be brought into a house thus occupied: the mud from roads and fields—that sort of thing. It wasn't the natural untidiness of improvised officers, or of rooms not cared for by servants. It was simply disgusting filth and the débris of wanton, malicious destruction.
>
> The house had been systematically looted of everything of value that could be taken away. I was told that for five days huge army carts were drawn up at the door while they were filled with tapestries, pictures, silver, glass, linen, jewelry—everything, in fact, that our "guests" coveted.
>
> Furnishings which could not be removed were deliberately ruined. And this ruin was accomplished by methods so revolting that even a self-respecting savage would have been ashamed of them. Why any kind of men, let alone those of supposed education and breeding, should deliberately

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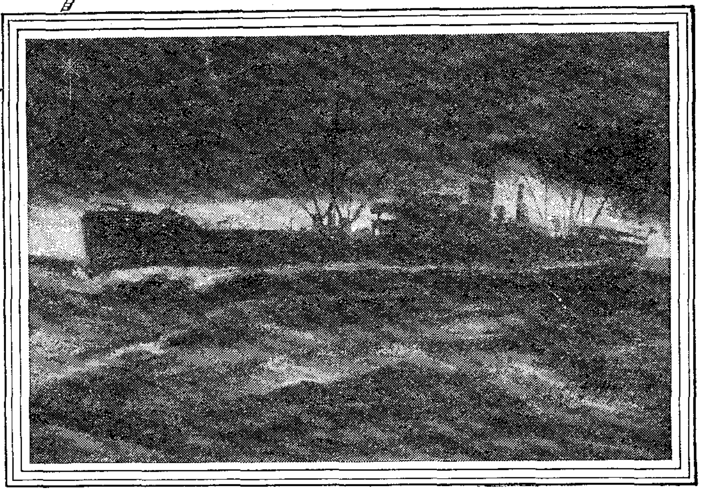


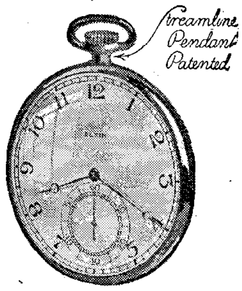
TODAY our country's destiny hangs on tiny mechanisms. The huge ships of our Emergency Fleet, plowing the ocean's danger-lanes, are at the mercy of certain compact little timepieces which alone reveal a ship's position on the deep.

It is an interesting fact that these Elgins which guide our Emergency Fleet are not special watches. The Elgin in your own pocket may be twin-brother to the watch which—under the binnacle lamp, a thousand miles from land—is guiding this vast tonnage along the terror-haunted highways of the sea.

Over all oceans and all continents, Elgin Watches are the trusted companions of the noble endeavors of the world. They are the reliance of intrepid government scientists in the pathless jungles of the Amazon and the Kongo. They are threading their way among icebergs, the companions of a great Polar explorer, to help him wring further secrets from the frozen silence. They are the official chronometers of our destroyers and torpedo boats.

Thousands of Elgins are used by the Government in the general work of our Navy—tens of thousands by our Signal Corps—and along that winding battle-line in France hundreds of thousands of Elgins are in hourly use by the fighting men of America and her gallant Allies—

—a war essential of the first rank.



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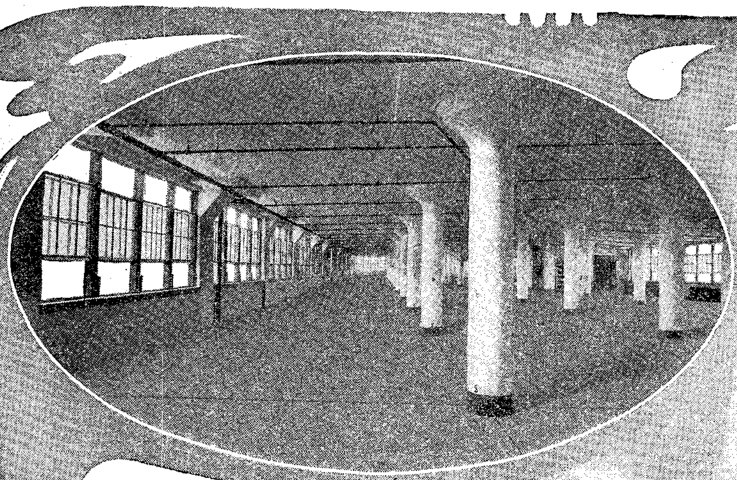
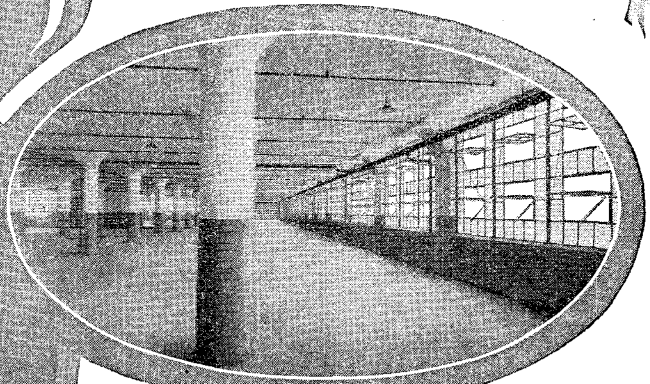


Fenestra Vertically Sliding Sash meets requirements in offices.



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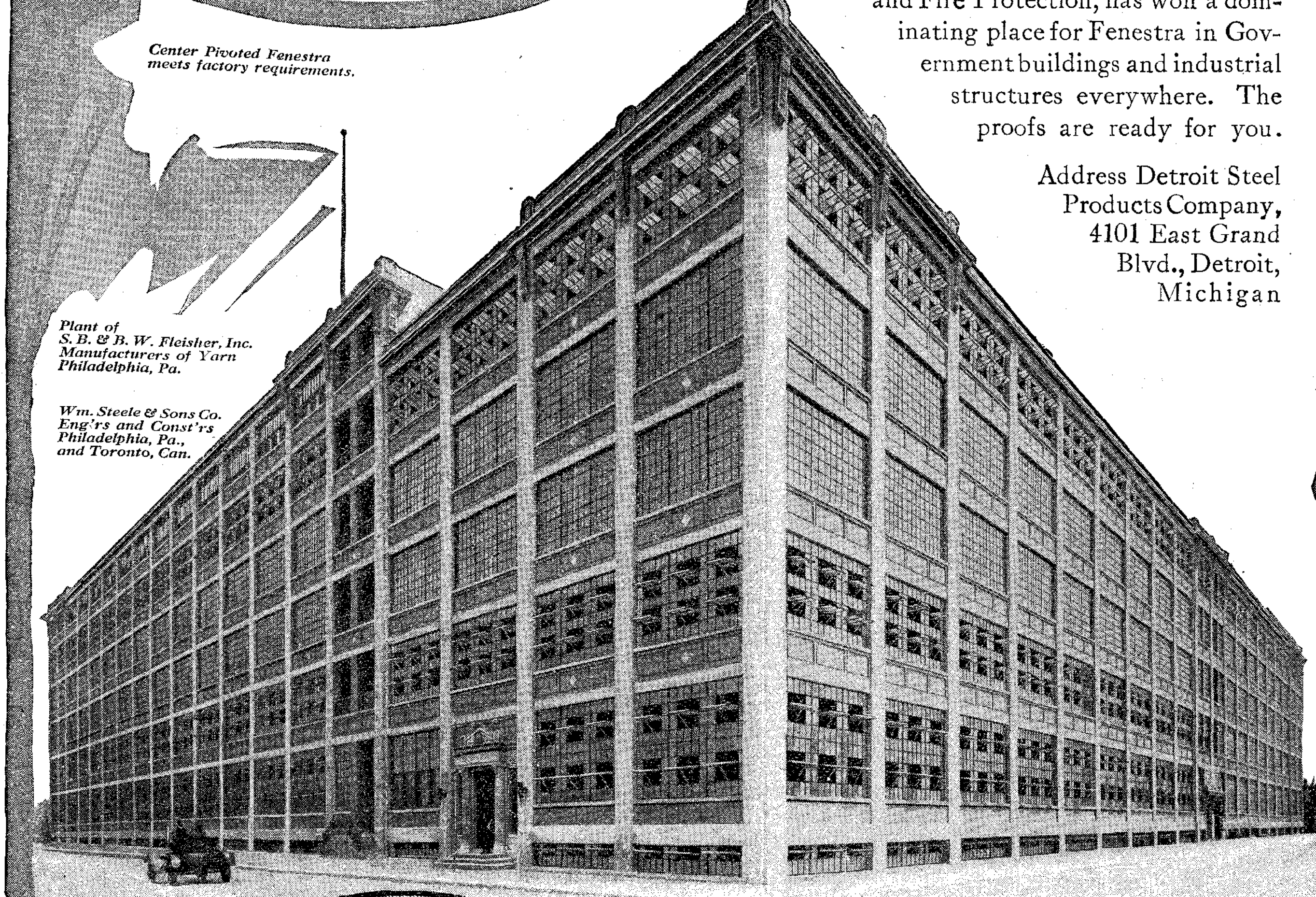

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SOLID STEEL WINDOWS

> have made an Augean stable of a house in which they themselves were living is beyond the comprehension of an "unkultured" intelligence like mine.
>
> But that is what they did. It was not that they defiled the place as a parting testimonial of their appreciation of its hospitality! It could not have been got into such a state by any hasty effort after they knew that they were going to leave it. They must have lived in the filth they made.
>
> As for my desk, with its naive appeal to their chivalry, that must have delighted their peculiar sense of humor. They had hacked and split the wood; and my love-letters and the photographs of my friends were scattered from end to end of the village street.
>
> There are so many dreadful things for which, nevertheless, one can admit an excuse in the bitter rules and results of war. But certainly no military necessity, no matter how remote, can explain the things which were done in my home.
>
> For instance, if they felt called upon not only to disregard but also to destroy my American flag—in spite of the fact that in September, 1914, this country was absolutely neutral—I might not have seen any excuse for it, but I certainly should not have found the act as incredible as what they did do. For when, in cleaning out the pipes of the bathrooms—as had to be done!—we found the flag there, I felt that my home had been occupied, not by the flower of a great nation, but by strange beasts who were utterly beyond my comprehension. And I am glad that American men, under that flag, are now fighting the creatures who desecrated it so vilely.

Further details of vandalism, petty in themselves perhaps, in some instances, build up an indictment of German *Kultur* as it finds expression in Germany's military leaders:

> Most of my ducks and small animals had been killed and simply left to lie there and decay. I can not imagine why. Because, as I have explained, the retreat seems to have begun too suddenly for them to do this as a final bit of destruction. But it is just one more of the inconceivable and senseless things that were done.
>
> There was an upright piano in the drawing-room, and one would imagine that these music lovers would have been glad to put it to its proper use. Instead, they had lifted the top and poured into it several hundred pots of jam, throwing in the pots themselves by way of completing the job. Apparently, they did not care for anything sweet, whether it was music or marmalade.
>
> Unlike many old continental houses, the château was fitted with modern toilet arrangements. But these seemed to appeal to German staff officers only moderately—except, as before explained, as a means of dishonoring the American flag. Instead, the satin hangings, corners of the rooms, the beds, and other equally inappropriate places were assigned a rôle which the modern plumbing arrangements made unnecessary, to say the least.
>
> But, as I said before, that is all over now and I should not speak of it except for the fact that my friends here in America always ask me to tell them about it. I think it does literally come home to everybody who has four walls and a roof to hold all that is most precious in the world. Can you imagine American officers, or American soldiers in any rank, deliberately destroying the home of some one who had done them no harm and had appealed to their courtesy and chivalry? I can not. Still less can I conceive of American men making a beautiful and comfortable house into a stable and living in it in that condition.
>
> You in America are in this war now, and I believe you will be glad to have this side-light on the character of the men you are fighting.

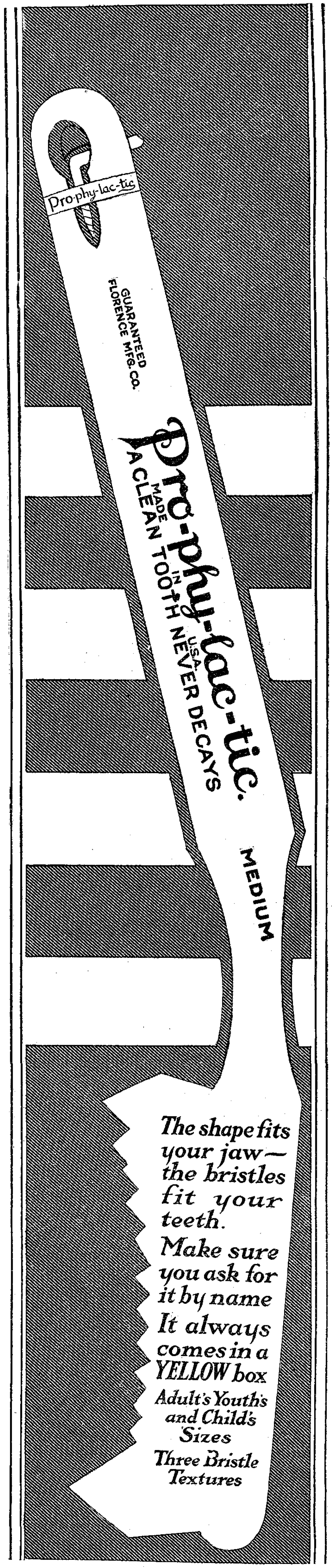
THE PLAIN TALE OF AN AMERICAN AIR-FIGHTER ON HIS BUSIEST "DAY OFF"

COMPLAINTS regarding the scarcity of "romance" in this machine-made war have not been as frequent of late as they were in the earlier days. This may be due, in part at least, to the fact that some of the fighters are discovering their own romance, or even manufacturing it as needed.

One of the latest bits of pure swash-buckling, a series of exploits worthy of any hero that ever stormed his way through fiction, is credited to a young American who went out of his way to find excitement. The excitement that he found, even as exprest in conventional "newspaperese," disposes of the idea that "high lights" are lacking in modern fighting.

We quote from the New York *Times:*

> First Lieut. Edmund G. Chamberlain, of San Antonio, Texas, a graduate of Princeton and the University of Texas, an aviator attached to the United States Marine Corps, has received simultaneous recommendations for the Victoria Cross and the Congressional Medal of Honor for an exploit in which he figured on July 28.
>
> On that day, over the British front, Lieutenant Chamberlain took part in an aerial battle with twelve German machines. He destroyed five of them, damaged two others, and, sweeping earthward with a damaged plane, scattered a detachment of German soldiers. After landing, he bluffed three others into believing his compass was a bomb and captured one of them. He then carried a wounded French officer back to safety and finally refused to give his name to the British officer in command of aerial forces in that section of the front because of his fear of being reprimanded.
>
> The story, which is one of the most thrilling chapters in the drama of the war, also has been cabled to America by the London office of the Committee on Public Information.
>
> Lieutenant Chamberlain appeared at a British aviation camp on July 27, and informed the Major in command that he had personal, but not official, permission to visit the camp. This is borne out by the young man's superior, who says that Lieutenant Chamberlain had asked to be permitted to go up near the front during a furlough, because he desired to get some more experience before resuming his work.
>
> The British commander was in need of aviators, and, as there was a bombing squadron about to leave, told Lieutenant Chamberlain he could go along. On this flight the young American brought down one German airplane in flames and sent another whirling down out of control.
>
> The next day came Lieutenant Chamberlain's wonderful exploit. He was one of a detachment of thirty aviators who went out over the battle-field through which the Germans were being driven by the Allies.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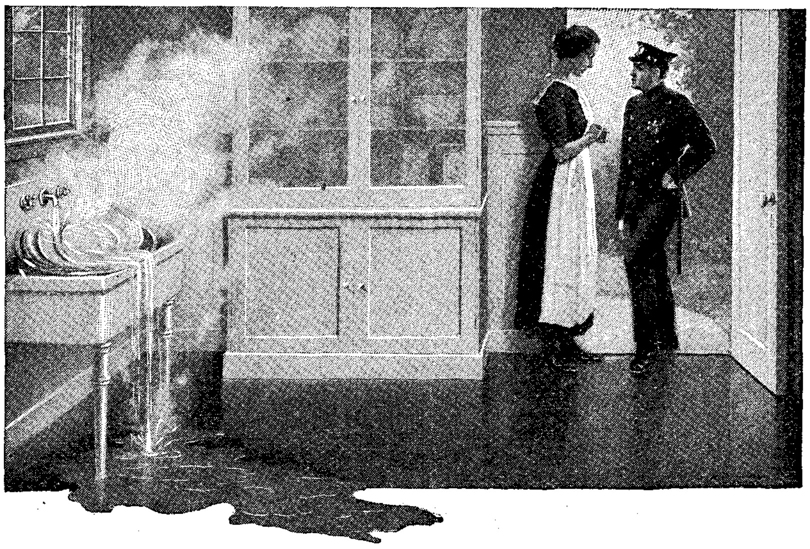

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As the thirty machines circled about over the fleeing Teutons, they were attacked by an equal number of German machines. It was a hurricane battle from the first, and almost at the inception of the combat the British lost three planes.

In the tempest of machine-gun bullets that roared about his machine, Lieutenant Chamberlain's engine was damaged. One of his machine guns became jammed, and he seemed to be out of the action. But instead of starting for home, he remained to offer assistance to two other airplanes which had been attacked by twelve German machines.

His machine had lost altitude, owing to engine trouble, but, when he was attacked by a German, he opened such a hot fire that the enemy went into a dive toward the earth. His two companions were now engaged in a life-and death struggle, and Lieutenant Chamberlain went to their assistance. His action probably saved the lives of the two Englishmen.

His engine was now working better. He climbed up toward the enemy, and, with a burst of fire, sent one of them crashing to the earth. A second was shattered with another volley from his machine gun. Then Lieutenant Chamberlain looped out of a cordon of enemy machines which had gathered to finish him, and, as he sailed away, he shot the wing off another German machine.

The leader of the German squadron came straight at him, but was met with such a torrent of bullets that his airplane joined the others sent to earth by the American.

The Lieutenant then turned for the British lines. His engine had "gone dead" and he was forced to volplane, carefully picking his way through the smoke clouds of shells fired at him by the enemy's anti-aircraft cannon.

As he made a wide sweep toward his destination, he saw beneath him a column of German troops and into it he poured a gust of machine-gun bullets from the gun which had been jammed, but which he had succeeded in putting into action again. The Germans scattered and Lieutenant Chamberlain flew on for an eighth of a mile and came to earth.

The American found that he could not carry off the equipment of his machine, so he took his compass and started running across the fields. As he did so he encountered a patrol of three Germans. He shouted to them to surrender, waving the compass above his head, like a bomb. Two of the enemy ran, but the third surrendered.

The Lieutenant started again for the British lines, but came upon a wounded French officer, whom he picked up and carried, driving his prisoner before him. He waded a brook under heavy fire and finally arrived within the British lines in safety with the French officer and the German prisoner.

Chamberlain then reported "ready for duty," asked the Major in command of the British airmen not to make any report of the affair, and refused to give his name. The Major was unable to keep the affair quiet and the full details were made a part of his official report of the day's fighting.

'Twas Only an Idle Dream.—" I should like a porterhouse steak with mushrooms," said the stranger, " and some delicately browned toast with plenty of butter." " Excuse me," interrupted the waitress, " are you trying to give an order, or just reminiscing about old times?"—*London Opinion.*

Take your complexion seriously

A French orator once said, "There are no ugly women, there are only women who do not know how to look pretty." If your skin is rough and red, if the pores are clogged and irritated from excessive oil combined with dust and cosmetics, study the problem seriously, learn how to overcome the trouble and "look pretty."

Exposed as the complexion is to climatic conditions, what thoughtful woman would be willing to leave the care of her skin to nature alone? She knows it needs more than the regular cleansing with ordinary soap to combat these elements, clear away blotches and roughness, and restore the fresh healthy glow. Yet it is unnecessary to spend hours in tedious expensive treatments.

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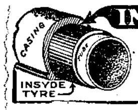

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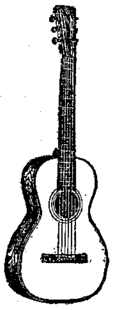

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Dangerous.—If Hindenburg dies often enough it will get him finally.—*Detroit News.*

Unfortunate Delay.—"If you refuse to marry me I'll enlist."

"What a pity you did not ask me four years ago."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Foresight.—The new Hun helmet is specially designed to protect the neck. How wise! That is just where Germany is going to get it.—*London Opinion.*

Echo from the Hindenburg Line.—"You still insist that this is not a retreat?"

"Yes, well!" shouted General Dumkopf. "This is no retreat. This is a problem in rapid transit."—*Washington Star.*

Emily's Feeling.—MRS. BACON—"Don't you think Emily sings with a good deal of feeling?"

MR. BACON—"Yes, but I hope she don't feel as bad as it sounds."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

But Did This Get Over?—IRATE PARENT—"You can get rid of money faster than any man I know."

SON—"True, dad, but listen: By getting rid of it quickly I save lots of time, and time, you know, is money."—*Boston Transcript.*

More Judgment Needed.—The assassination of the former Czar aroused only languid interest in the Allied countries, but that isn't saying that a good, discriminating assassin operating in Russia couldn't get a big hand from the Allied public.—*Syracuse Herald.*

Couldn't Be Too Soon.—Ensign Paul Perez, formerly well known to the screen, is back from another trip to Europe with a brand new seasick story. An amateur navigator making his first trip across is the victim and the first day out he was in the throes of the mal-est *mal de mer* extant when the ship surgeon visited him in his stateroom

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"O-o-oh," was the only response as the young navy man rolled over in agony.

"Come, get up," derided the surgeon, grinning unfeelingly. "The ship's been submarined and will sink in ten minutes."

"Ten minutes?" the sick man protested feebly. "Can't you make it any sooner?"—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Why "Doughboys."—A doughboy is an American soldier, and American soldiers, infantrymen, artillerymen, medical department, signal corps sharps, officers and men alike, all are called doughboys. Our cartoonist is one, so is General Pershing.

The term "doughboys" dates back to the Civil War when army wit was aroused by large globular brass buttons on infantry uniforms. Somebody (he must have been a sailor) dubbed the buttons "doughboys" because they reminded him of the boiled dumplings of raised dough served in ships' messes and known to all sailors as doughboys. Originally it referred only to an enlisted infantryman, but the A. E. F. applies it to all branches and all grades of the service.—*The Stars and Stripes.*

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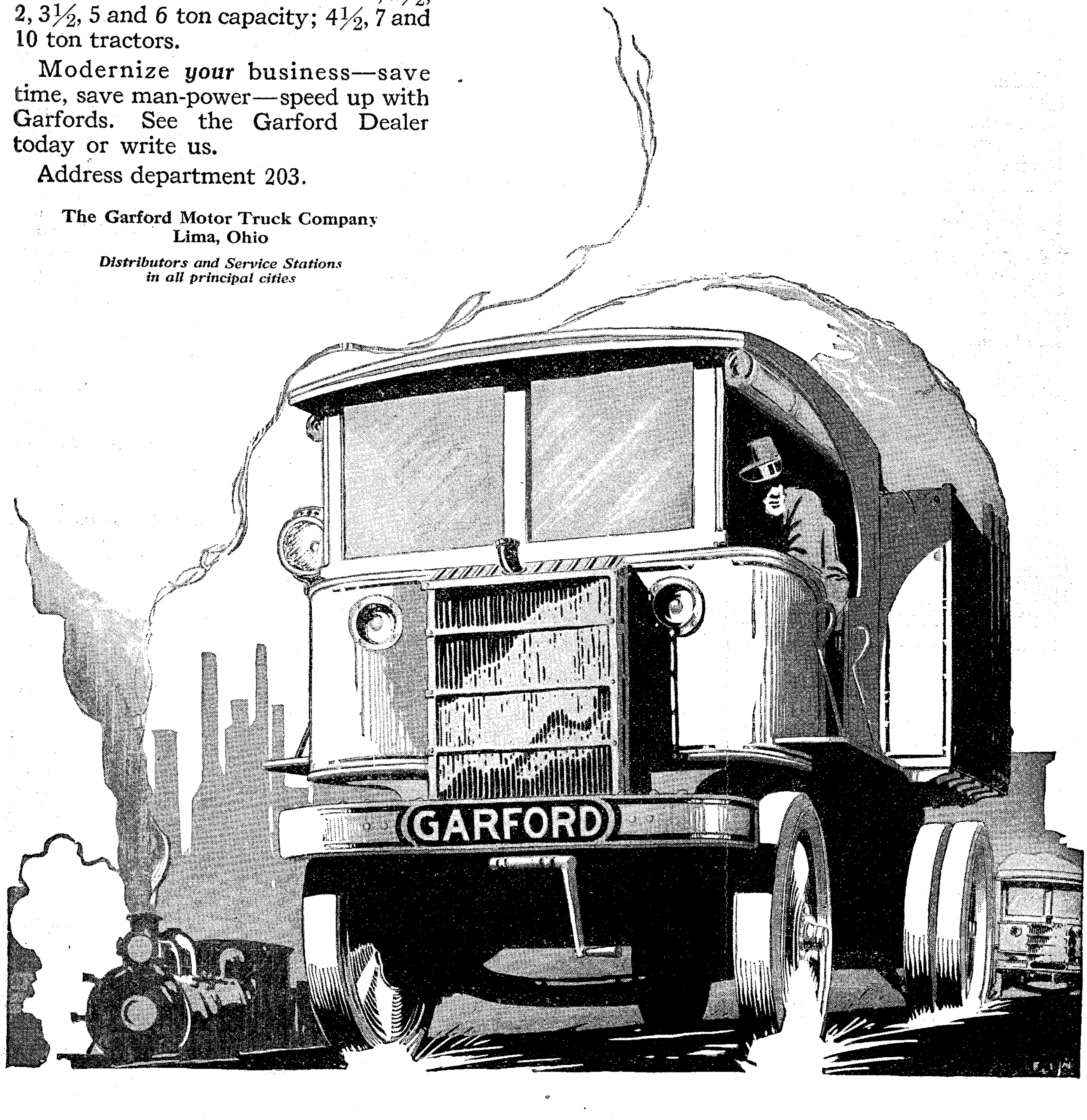

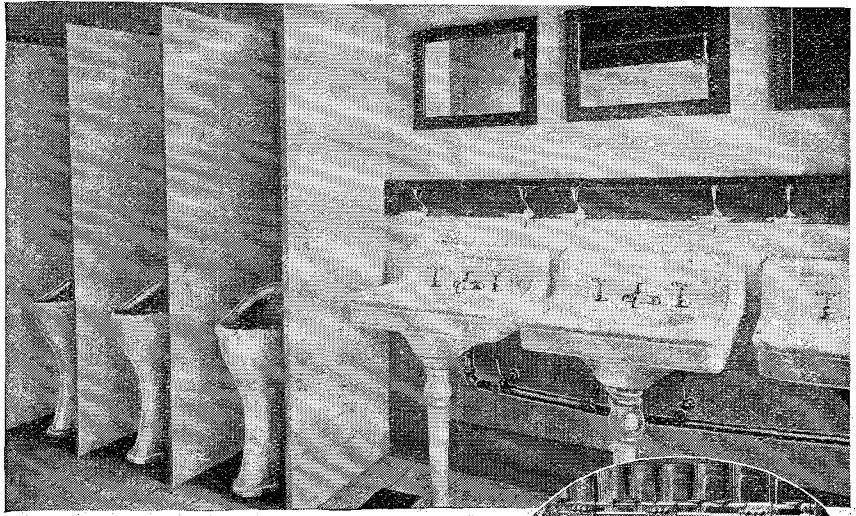

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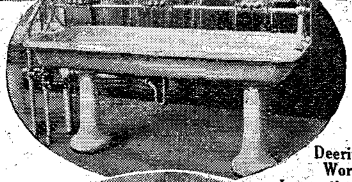

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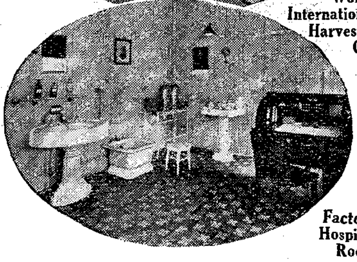

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Attaining Distinction.—WIFE OF PROFITEER—"Are you quite certain I've had the very latest form of influenza?"

DOCTOR—"Quite, madam, quite. You coughed exactly like the Countess of Wessex."—*Punch.*

Has the Habit.—The Germans now complain that General Foch not only took over the French and British armies, but in his absent-minded way has recently started taking over a good part of the German Army.—*Punch.*

The Fitting Phrase.—THE KAISER—"Rosner, don't these damnable French have a phrase that fits them and their diabolical associates?"

ROSNER—"Your Majesty must be thinking of the Entente Terrible."—*New York Evening Post.*

Reported from Defiance, Ohio.—"Going to France?" asked a traveling man at the station of a negro soldier.

"No, sah! I'se not going to France," replied the dusky soldier. "I'se goin' to Berlin, but I may stop in France for a showt time on de way."—*The New York Telegram.*

Those Feathers.—When certain soldiers from the antipodes were in New York a little while ago, a woman was heard to say to another:

"There goes one of them Australians."

"How do you know?"

"You can tell by the Kangaroo feathers in his hat."—*Boston Transcript.*

How It Was Better.—Lovemall had been playing for high stakes and had lost. After spending all he had on Miss Brass she had refused him.

"Turned you down, did you say?" asked a friend. "Well, old chap, it's better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all."

"Yes, better, indeed," replied the rejected one. "Better for the post-office authorities, the florist, the messenger-boy, the confectioner, a dozen waiters, twice as many taxi-drivers, the jeweler, and half the theaters in town."—*Stray Stories.*

"The Lost Cord (Wood)"

(*Tale from the Diary of a Kitchen Police*)

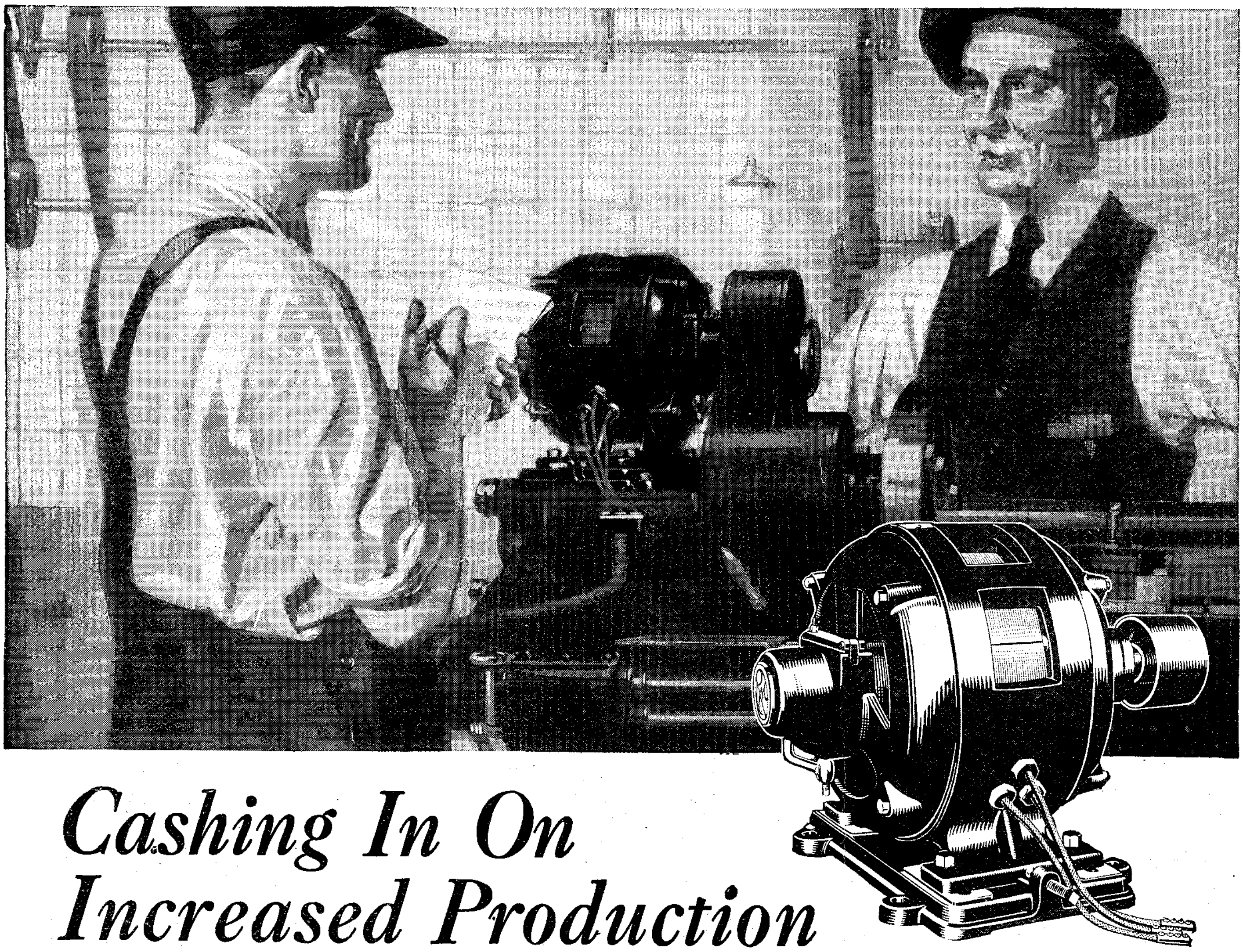
"Seated one day at the 'organ,'
I was weary and ill at ease,
I was grinding up hash for supper
With the 'organ' between my knees.

"I do not know what I was grinding
Or what I was dreaming then,
But I struck what seemed to be the remains
Of a lately lamented hen.

"'Great Heavens!' I cried, ''Tis a chicken,'
With my hand on my fevered head.
'We ordered the leg of a steer for hash
And they sent us a Leghorn instead.'

"Alas for the dear old 'organ,'
They broke it apart with a pick,
The mess sergeant stood with a tear in his eye
As they hauled out a piece of a stick.

'Found at last!' and he clasped to his bosom
The lost cord of maple and ash.
'Some son of a gun put the camp on the bum
When he put all my wood in the hash.'"
—*The Stars and Stripes.*



Cashing In On Increased Production

When the machinist and the foreman get together on production there are no regrets either from the standpoint of wage or output where Robbins & Myers Motors are the driving force behind both.

The work ticket tells its own story of the efficiency of the operating equipment. And the foreman well knows that equipment efficiency reflects itself in the attitude of the front office.

The R&M advantage is fourfold: to the workman, the house, the product, the customer. Each cashes in on production.

For twenty-one years Robbins & Myers have been making quality motors for the factory, office, home and store. They range from 1-40 to 30 horsepower. Whatever the motor need in these sizes, there is just the R&M Motor that meets it.

The line also includes specially-built motors for electrically-driven devices such as vacuum cleaners, addressing machines, coffee grinders, washing machines, etc. A big demand for R&M Motors is met among builders of the better electrically-driven equipment. These concerns know the advantage of matching a quality device with dependable operating equipment.

Power users interested in better motors—whether for the one-man shop or large factory—will do well to investigate the R&M line, the line that enables them to cash in on production through uninterrupted motor performance and low cost of maintenance.

Electrical device manufacturers find that Robbins & Myers Motors insure an operating efficiency in keeping with their own manufacturing ideals.

Dealers find R&M Motors and R&M motor-equipped devices attractive to handle, from all standpoints of quality, demand, and the wholehearted co-operation given at all times.

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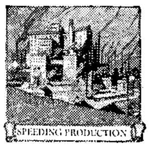
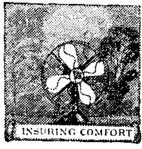
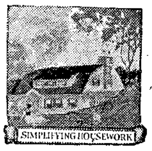
For Twenty-one Years Makers of Quality Fans and Motors
Branches in all Principal Cities

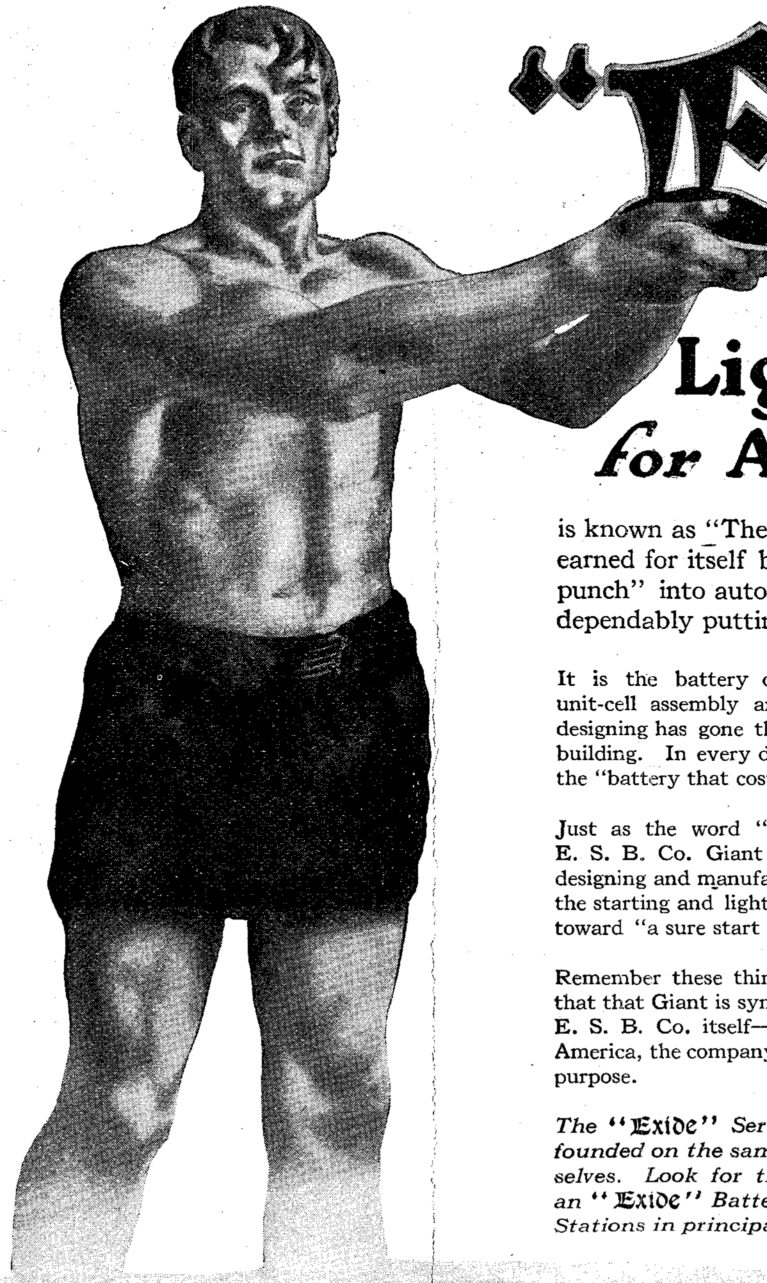
Robbins & Myers Motors







THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO'S



"Exide"

Starting & Lighting Battery *for* AUTOMOBILES

is known as "The Giant that Lives in a Box." This title it has earned for itself because of its ability to put real "power and punch" into automobile starting and lighting and to *keep on* dependably putting it there.

It is the battery of such exclusive and service-proved features as the unit-cell assembly and the patented non-flooding filling plugs. Into its designing has gone the experience gained in thirty years of storage battery building. In every detail it is made for power, endurance and longevity—the "battery that costs the most to make but least to use."

Just as the word "sterling" stands for intrinsic quality in silver so The E. S. B. Co. Giant stands for the highest perfection in storage battery designing and manufacturing. When you put one of these batteries behind the starting and lighting system of your car you have taken the right step toward "a sure start assured" every time.

Remember these things when you see The E. S. B. Co. Giant. Remember that that Giant is symbolic not only of the "Exide" Battery but of The E. S. B. Co. itself—the oldest and largest maker of storage batteries in America, the company that makes storage batteries for every storage battery purpose.

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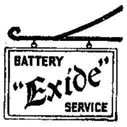

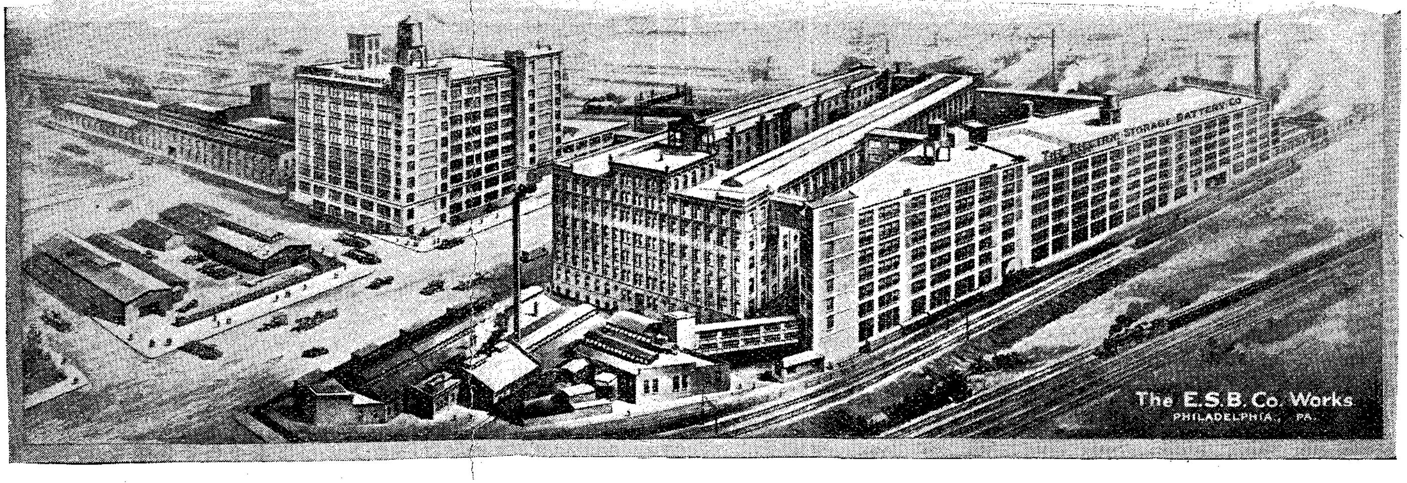
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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA. 1918

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Our nearest sales office will send you practical storage battery bulletins on request

CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

THE WESTERN FRONT

August 28.—French forces take Chaulnes and reach the Somme, driving ahead a maximum of eight miles on an eighteen-mile front.

American troops are reported to be co-operating with the French in a local operation north of Soissons.

Berlin claims the infliction of severe losses on the Americans in recent fighting on the Vesle, with the capture of more than 250 prisoners. Fighting between American troops and German forces continues in the region of Bazoches.

Around Arras English forces advance after severe fighting to the outskirts of Haucourt, Remy, Boiry-Notre-Dame, and Pelves. Croiselles is reported captured.

August 29.—Noyon falls in a new French advance, together with most of the strong post of Mont St. Siméon, a mile to the east. French troops cross the Ailette at several points near Campagne, and capture the villages of Guny and Pont St. Mard.

British troops take Bapaume and close in on Péronne.

North of Soissons American forces drive the Germans out of Juvigny. German counter-attacks of special violence are reported on the Oise and before Arras.

August 30.—French forces complete the occupation of Mont St. Siméon and cross the Canal du Nord at two points northwest of Noyon.

French and American forces fighting together north of Soissons capture the villages of Chavigny and Cuffies, and advance their lines to the west of Crouy.

Fighting against fierce German resistance, the British gain ground east of Bapaume. Bullecourt and Hendecourt, captured early in the day, are found untenable under German assaults, and the British withdraw slightly to the west of them.

August 31.—Australian troops storm Mont St. Quentin and Feuillaucourt, north of Péronne, capturing 1,500 prisoners. Fierce fighting east of Arras brings the British again into Bullecourt. South of Bapaume Gueudecourt is captured.

American forces with General Mangin's Army north of Soissons advance eastward in the vicinity of Juvigny and Bois de Beaumont. Fierce fighting is reported by French troops in the region of the Canal du Nord, with the capture of Campagne on the east bank of the canal, and slight gains north of Haplincourt and Morlancourt.

The German report admits a withdrawal between Ypres and La Bassée, but claims a severe repulse of the English at Hendecourt and Bullecourt.

September 1.—Australian troops take Péronne with 2,000 prisoners. Other English forces capture Bouchavesne, four miles north of Péronne, and Rancourt, five miles north. The German withdrawal in the Lys salient continues, with British forces reported near Neuve Eglise.

American troops fight for the first time on Belgian soil, capturing Voormezeele and engaging in operations elsewhere in the same locality.

French troops north of the Ailette enter the woods west of Coucy-le-Château and capture the village of Crécy-au-Mont, south of the river. Rouy-le-Petit is captured with 250 prisoners.

September 2.—British forces break through the Quéant-Drocourt "switch line" on a front of approximately six miles, capturing the villages of Dury, Villers-les-Cagnicourt, and Cagnicourt, and making progress beyond.

On the Lys front the British continue to gain ground, closely following the retreating enemy. Neuve Eglise is captured.

American troops who captured Voormezeele yesterday advance eastward from that village in pursuit of the German rear-guard.

North of Soissons United States troops reach Terney-Sorny and cross the St. Quentin-Soissons road. Since Wednesday, when they were thrown into the line in the region of Bieuxy, they are reported to have taken 1,000 prisoners.

Berlin's official report admits the loss of Péronne and certain gains by the British in the attacks upon the Quéant-Drocourt line.

French troops cross the Canal du Nord, opposite Nesle, and advance to the east. Continued progress is reported on the plateau east of Crécy-au-Mont, despite stubborn German resistance. Leuilly has been occupied.

According to a French official statement, the Allied armies, between July 15 and August 31, have taken 128,302 prisoners, including 2,674 officers, and have captured 2,069 guns, 1,734 mine-throwers, 13,783 machine guns, and a considerable quantity of munition-supplies and materials of all kinds.

September 3.—Driving on toward Cambrai, British forces capture fourteen villages and 10,000 prisoners. Quéant, the point of juncture between the Drocourt-Quéant switch and the Hindenburg line, is taken. The furthest advance reaches Baralle, within eight miles of Bapaume.

Amsterdam reports that the German General Staff has transferred its headquarters from Spa, Belgium, to Verbiers, a little further to the north and fourteen miles east of Liége.

French troops cross the Somme before Epenancourt and further south gain a footing in the village of Genvry, east of the Canal du Nord, taking two hundred prisoners. Severe artillery-fighting is reported east of Noyon.

EVENTS IN RUSSIA

August 29.—The attempt of Lieut.-Gen. Horvath, anti-Bolshevik military leader in eastern Siberia, to set up a dictatorship, fails through the intervention of Allied representatives at Vladivostok, who inform his representative, General Pleshkoff, that the authority of the new Siberian Government will be upheld.

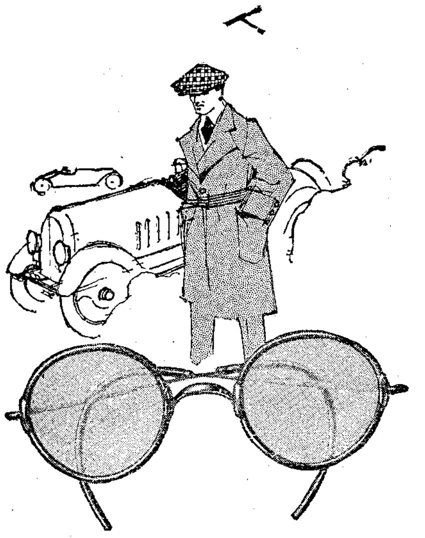
On the Ussuri front, according to advices from Shanghai, the Bolsheviki have retired six miles before a general advance by all the Allied forces.

With the voluntary surrender of the town of Shantusk, on the Waga River, south of Archangel, the last town of any size in the Government of Archangel passes out of the hands of the Bolsheviki.

August 30.—Desperate attacks by Bolshevik forces are reported along the Ussuri River front. All the Allied forces participated in the fighting except the Americans. Upward of 300 of the Bolshevik troops were killed, and two armored trains and several field-guns captured by the Japanese. The Japanese report that the Allied troops are advancing steadily.

In western Siberia, according to a London report, the Czecho-Slovaks continue their progress eastward. Several villages, some 60 miles east of Lake Baikal, are reported to have fallen into their hands.

A Russian wireless dispatch states that 12,000 German mutineers have joined



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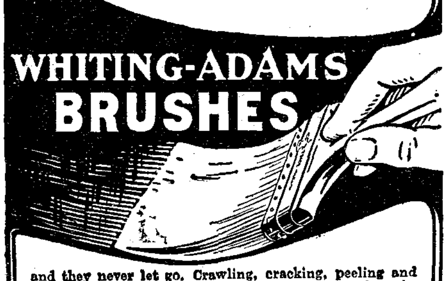

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forces with an armed peasant body and attacked the German forces in the region of Dymera, 24 miles from Kief. "A resolute struggle," says the dispatch, "is going on against the White Guards."

A Russian volunteer army has captured the Black Sea port of Novorossysk, according to a dispatch from Kief.

A delayed dispatch from Vladivostok, dated August 26, states that Entente forces and Czecho-Slovak troops have attacked the Bolshevik Red Guard on the Ussuri River front, and driven the enemy back fifteen miles. Prisoners were taken and booty captured by the Allied forces.

A Peking dispatch, dated August 29, credits General Semenoff, the anti-Bolshevik leader, with the capture of Borzia station on August 28. The Bolsheviki are said to be retreating along the Onon River, burning bridges and destroying villages.

August 31.—Attempts have been made on the life of Nikolai Lenine, Russian Premier, at Moscow, according to a Russian wireless message from the Russian capital under date of August 30. The *Pravda*, of Petrograd, says the Premier was shot by a young girl belonging to the intellectual class.

September 2.—An Allied official statement, issued by the Japanese War Office, reports the Bolshevik army in retreat in Siberia beyond Shimakofka. Czechs and Cossacks, moving west along the Trans-Siberian Railway, have reached Soltowni, where enemy forces numbering 1,000 were seen in retreat.

Amsterdam reports a dispatch from the official Russian Telegraph Agency, stating that Premier Lenine, reported to have succumbed to wounds inflicted by an assassin, is out of danger.

September 3.—The Czecho-Slovaks are recognized by the United States as a belligerent nation and the Czecho-Slovak National Council, which has its headquarters in Washington, as "a *de facto* belligerent Government clothed with proper authority to direct the military and political affairs of the Czecho-Slovaks."

Following the attempted assassination of Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier, Mr. Peters, chief of the Extraordinary Commission in the Russian capital, issues a proclamation declaring: "The criminal adventures of our enemies force us to reply with measures of terror. Every person found with a weapon in his hand will be immediately executed. Every person who agitates against the *Soviet* Government will be arrested and taken into a concentration-camp and all his private property seized." According to the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, Dora Kaplan, the Russian revolutionary who attacked Premier Lenine, has refused to disclose the name of her accomplices or to give any information regarding the attack.

All subjects of the Entente states between the ages of sixteen and forty-five now in Petrograd are being interned, according to an announcement published by the Bolshevik journal *Pravda*.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

August 28.—Washington reports that statements taken from German prisoners on the Western Front contain evidence that Germany has been impressing into her own military service not only Belgian civilians, but also those of neutral nations.

August 30.—A dispatch from London states that the sale of newspapers published in Allied countries has been prohibited in Germany for some time past. The prohibition is attributed to fear on the part of German military authorities lest the truth about the American effort should become known.

Strikes involving 200,000 workmen have broken out in Westphalia, according to dispatches from Munich. Three thousand strikers have been sent to the front and 8,000 deported from the region under escort. Troops are guarding the town, it is said, as riots are feared.

Amsterdam reports that the bronze statues in Berlin of Frederick I., William I., and Frederick III. are to be added to the 300 statues and memorials in Bavaria doomed to go into the munitions melting-pot.

A review of the Austrian food situation, as given in the *Berliner Tageblatt* of July 9, shows a situation, "on the Austrian Food Minister's own statement, dangerous to health and morale," states a London report.

September 3.—Arrangements are completed to maintain not only the 500 American soldiers who have up to the present been located in German prison-camps, but 10,000 more if necessary.

Red-Cross supplies will be distributed weekly through large storage warehouses at Copenhagen, Denmark, and Renens, Switzerland.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

August 29.—It is officially announced that Lieut. René Fonck, the leading French Ace, has brought down, since January 1, 50 of the more than three score German aircraft which he has destroyed.

London reports that during the last week 17 separate raids into German territory have been carried out by the Allied Independent Air Force, which is under the command of a British general. Treves, Frankfort, Saarleben, and the Mannheim poison-gas factories were among the points attacked.

The French report twenty German machines downed and one captured balloon set on fire in the course of the day's operation.

August 31.—According to figures given out by the British Bureau of Information, 324 German machines were destroyed or driven down out of control in the course of the past month, while only 116 British fliers were reported missing. On all of the European Mediterranean battle-fields in the month in question, it is stated that the British accounted for 120 enemy aircraft against a net loss of 29 of their own machines.

September 2.—The British announce eight enemy machines destroyed, four driven down out of control, and six hostile balloons brought down in flames in the course of the day's operations. Eight British machines are missing.

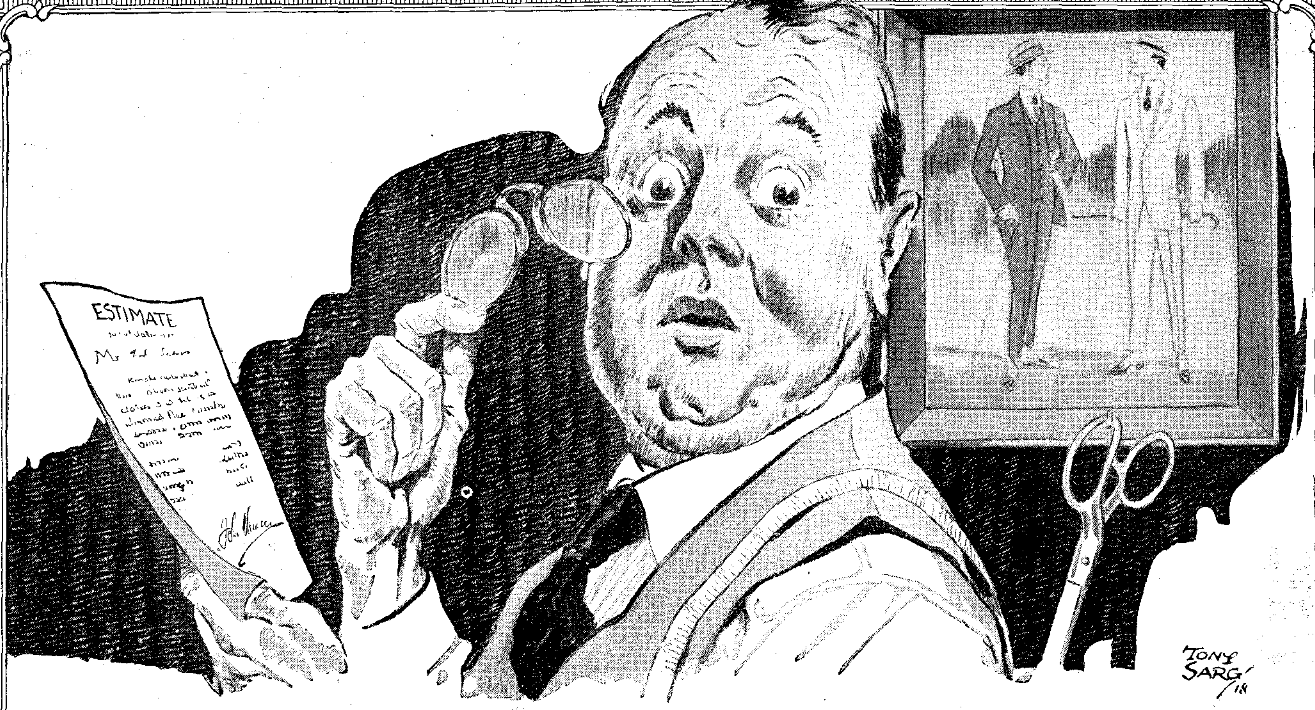
September 3.—A British independent air-force reports fifteen tons of bombs dropt on German military works in the Rhine provinces. Raids were made on the airdrome at Buehl, the railways at Ehrang, four miles northeast of Treves, and Saarbrück.

Washington reports that, according to advices to the Italian Embassy, eight of the best Austrian pilots were lost during recent air-raids on the Italian front.

According to a German official report, thirteen enemy balloons and fifty-five airplanes were shot down in yesterday's fighting, thirty-six of the airplanes on the Arras front.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN

August 28.—Details of the sinking of the French steamer *Lydiana*, off the coast of Spain on July 16, show that the crew



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if, when you wanted a suit of clothes, you asked him to submit a bid in competition with a dozen other tailors.

"Why," he would say, "this is ridiculous. This man knows what kind of a suit of clothes I give him. He knows he can depend on the quality of the material, the make, the fit. He knows me, and has proved my work. Some fellow around the corner may underbid me—but what will he deliver?"

You don't buy tailoring that way. No man does. You know your tailor, you rely on him, you trust him, you give him your work just as long as he turns out good work at prices that are fair.

Do you buy your printing as intelligently? Do you make it your business to find a good printer, as you do a good tailor, and then rely on his experience, his ability, his judgment?

Men who do, get good printing. Men who buy printing here and there, wherever the price is shaved closest, are the ones who have printing worries.

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The Hammermill Portfolios contain a variety of time-saving, system-creating office forms, printed on Hammermill Bond. Write us on your letterhead and we will send you the one that will help you. Any printer may have the full set.

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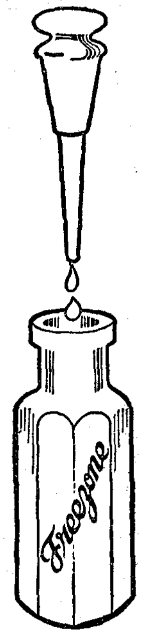
Lift Corns out with Fingers

A few drops of Freezone loosen corns or calluses so they peel off



Apply a few drops of Freezone upon a tender, aching corn or a callus. The soreness stops and shortly the entire corn or callus loosens and can be lifted off without a twinge of pain.

Freezone removes hard corns, soft corns, also corns between the toes and hardened calluses. Freezone does not irritate the surrounding skin. You feel no pain when applying it or afterward. Women! Keep a tiny bottle of Freezone on your dresser and never let a corn ache twice.

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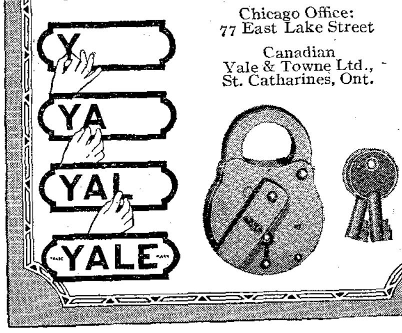


of the submarine, after torpedoing the vessel, rammed and sank two of the life-boats carrying survivors, with a loss of 38 lives.

August 29.—It is reported from Paris that the Spanish steamer *Crusa* has been sunk by a German submarine.

The Newfoundland three-masted schooner *Bianca* is towed into a Canadian Atlantic port badly damaged by a bomb with which a German submarine officer attempted to sink her on August 26.

August 30.—A British steamship brings to "an Atlantic port" the first account of a submarine attack on a passenger-liner bound for a South-American port with 350 passengers on board, including 100 officers and men of the United States Navy. For more than two hours the *U*-boat shelled the vessel with shrapnel and solid shot, the arrival of a United States destroyer ending the attack.

August 31.—Washington announces that the United States cargo steamship *Joseph Cudahy* was torpedoed at sea, 700 miles from the English coast, on August 17, and thirteen members of the crew are missing. Thirteen were rescued soon after the torpedoing. The *Joseph Cudahy* was a tank steamship of 3,302 tons gross.

Paris reports that another Spanish steamship, the *Alexandrine*, has been torpedoed.

September 2.—A dispatch from "a British port" states that the American steamer *Onega* was torpedoed Friday night. Twenty-nine persons were saved and twenty-six, including the captain, are missing. Many bodies have been washed ashore.

September 3.—"A Canadian Atlantic port" reports that 159 men, comprising the crews of a Norwegian steamer and five French fishing-schooners, recent victims of a German submarine, have arrived on a trawler. They were picked up off the Grand Banks.

FOREIGN

August 29.—London announces another world-record made in a Belfast shipbuilding yard by the completion of a standing ship in five working-days after launching.

A Dublin dispatch states that the recruiting campaign in Ireland is meeting with unexpected success, especially in the larger cities.

A dispatch from Batavia, Java, says that six German steamers have been turned over to Holland to replace six Dutch ships torpedoed off the Scilly Islands.

August 31.—London police on strike for higher wages are granted a substantial increase, and the strike is called off.

The Spanish Government decides to take over all the German steamships interned in Spanish ports, in accordance with Spain's recent note to Berlin, because of the torpedoing of Spanish vessels by submarines. This decision affects ninety German ships.

September 3.—Swiss who saw Emperor William quite closely at the recent Nauheim conference, according to a Geneva dispatch, state that his hair is snow-white, his shoulders stooped, and his face, which is severely lined and tanned, "gives the general impression of a man suffering a great sorrow."

DOMESTIC

August 28.—De Haviland airplanes are now being made in quantity, orders for the 12-cylinder Liberty motors have been more than doubled, and new typ of airplanes are being experimented ai developed, John D. Ryan, Director the Air Service, announces in an inte view at Washington.

Fuel Administration officials estima that nearly 8,000,000 gallons of gasoli will be saved each Sunday through no use of motor-vehicles, as requested t Administrator Garfield.

August 29.—The Senate accepts an amen ment to the Emergency Agricultur Appropriation Bill, which proposes t put the whole country into the dr column after June 30 next.

Nearly 2,000,000 letters and other ma documents of alleged seditious impo are reported to have been seized i Chicago.

August 30.—William D. Haywood and fou of his chief I. W. W. aids are sentence to serve twenty years in the Feder Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansa by Federal Judge K. M. Landis. Ten year sentences are imposed upon thirty three of the organization's leaders, five year sentences on thirty-three, on year and one day on twelve, and ten-da sentences on two others. Fines rangin from $20,000 in the case of Haywoo and his chief aids down to $5,000 ar imposed.

The Smith & Wesson Company, o Springfield, Mass., refusing to conced that the War Labor Board has an authority to compel it to change "it usual and effective way of doing business," and being unwilling to conduc that business under the rules laid dow by the board, tenders its arms-plant to the Government. The Company i engaged in the manufacture of revolver for the Government and employs abou 1,400 persons.

August 31.—President Wilson signs the Man-power Bill and simultaneously issues a proclamation appointing Thursday, September 12, as the day of registration for all men between the ages of 18 and 45 years.

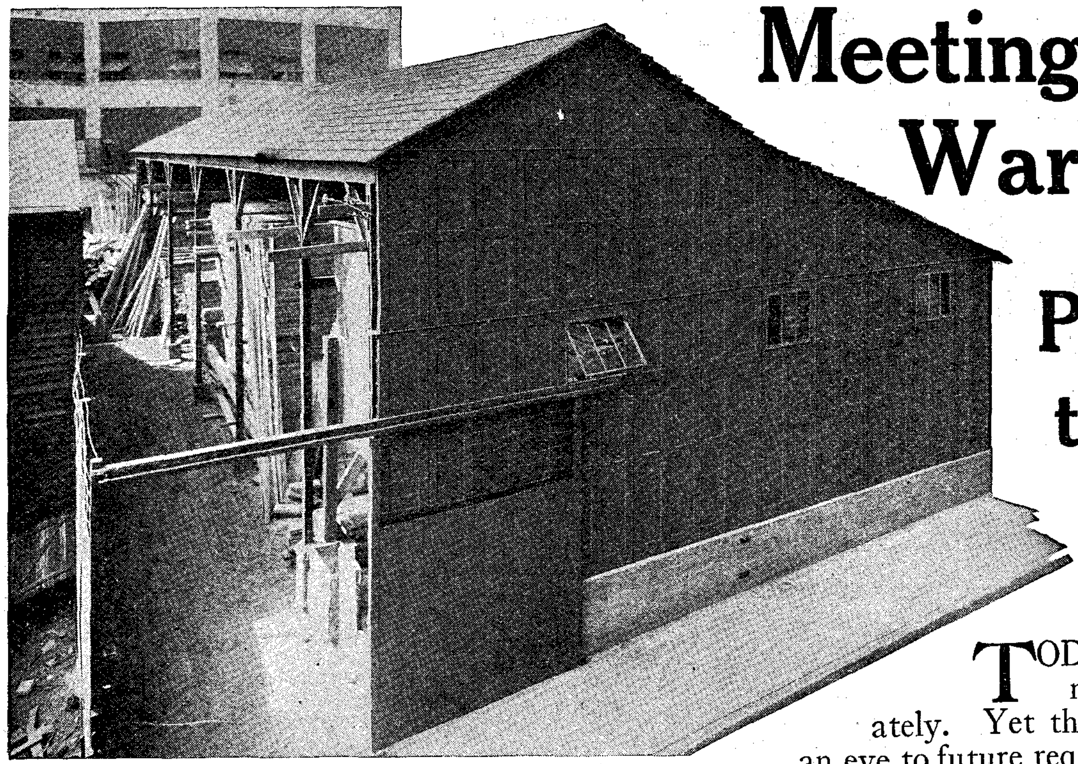
All union machinists and tool-makers in Bridgeport, except those employed by the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, to the number of between 4,000 and 6,000, go out on strike.

September 1.—It is discovered in the course of a Federal Government investigation that Count von Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador at Washington, was the sole owner in 1915 and 1916 of a pro-German weekly known as *Fair Play*, published in New York City and edited by Marcus Braun, who was the ostensible publisher.

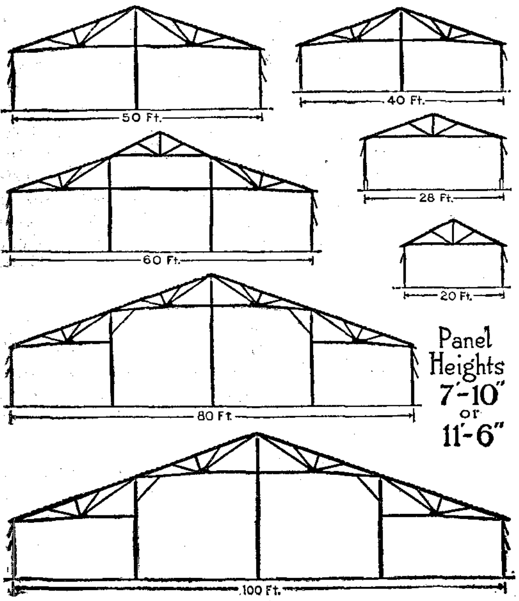
September 3.—Gov. Charles S. Whitman is renominated for a third term in the Republican primary in New York State by a large majority over his opponent, Attorney-General Merton E. Lewis. In the Democratic primary Alfred E. Smith, president of the New York Board of Aldermen, and candidate for Governor with the indorsement of the Democratic State Conference held in Saratoga last July, is successful over William Church Osborn.

A round-up of suspected slackers in the Federal districts of southern and eastern New York and northern New Jersey gathers in 20,000 suspects between the ages of 21 and 31.

Something Like a War-Marriage.—The man in the restaurant regarded with an eye of suspicion the small yellow cube the waiter had brought him. "I take thee," he murmured, "for butter—or worse."—*London Opinion.*



Meeting Present War Needs— and Planned for the Future!



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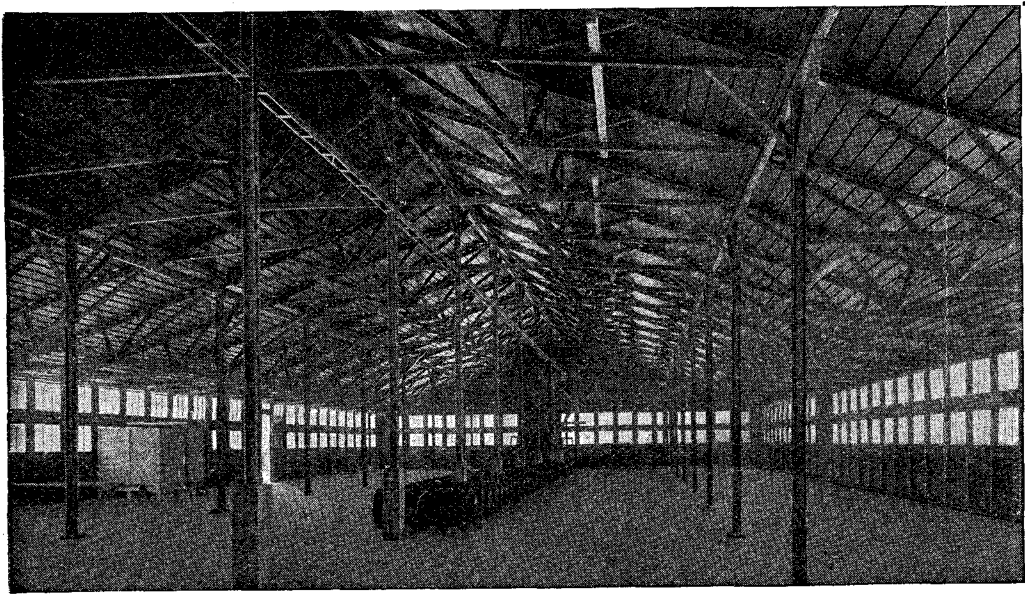

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

STATES GOVERNED FOR LESS THAN CITIES

OF the extravagance of cities in this country to the extent that in 1917 there were 122 out of 219 cities having more than 30,000 population which had an average excess of expenditure over income, of $3.90 per capita, some data were printed in THE LITERARY DIGEST of August 3. It appears also that in twenty of the forty-eight States of the Union more was spent than was taken in during the same year, but that the excess of expenditures was only 41 cents per capita for States, as compared with $3.90 for cities. In the remaining twenty-eight States the revenue exceeded the outlay by 51 cents per capita. The forty-eight States, considered as a unity, had an excess of revenue over expenditure of 5 cents per capita, so that our States are governed for much less per capita than our cities. A recent compilation by the Bureau of Statistics presents other interesting data on this subject, summarized as follows in a press dispatch:

"The various State governments reported their aggregate revenues to be $522,924,738 and their aggregate expenditures for current governmental costs, including debt service, to be $449,592,373. Moreover, the total outlay in the forty-eight States for permanent improvements reached $67,910,847.

"Three-fourths of all the revenues was derived from taxation of various kinds—$409,864,898. Of this amount, 45 per cent. came from the general property tax on real estate and personal property. Of the other 55 per cent., the largest item, $94,807,880, was contributed by special property, $13,387,239 came from other special taxes, $90,927,416 was raised from business taxes (not including the liquor traffic), $22,439,941 from the liquor traffic, $25,830,320 from license taxes other than business, and $2,171,897 from poll taxes.

"The business earnings of the several departments of the States constituted the next largest source of income. These were made up largely of fees, charges, and minor sales of the many departmental offices in the State governments. During the fiscal year 1917, $62,531,781 from this direction became available. Interest on current deposits and on the various State funds reached $25,394,714, and other avenues of income—special assessments and special charges for outlays, fines, forfeits and escheats, subventions and grants from the Federal Government, donations, pension assessments, highway privileges, rents and earnings of public-service enterprises—yielded a total of $25,133,340.

"In the forty-eight States the per capita receipts from property taxes were $2.73; from other taxes, $1.30; from earnings of the general departments, 61 cents, and from all other sources combined, 50 cents. The highest per capita property taxes, $8.06, are shown for Nevada, and the lowest, 71 cents, for Delaware.

"The expenditures during the year for governmental costs, which aggregated $517,503,220, were, in the order of their importance, for expenses of general departments, $426,329,432; for outlays, $67,910,847; for interest, $21,153,061; for expenses of public service enterprises (railroads, toll bridges, ferries, canals, docks and wharves, maintained by thirteen States only), $2,109,880. Expenses of general departments comprised payments for education (schools and libraries), $161,292,951; for charities, hospitals, and corrections, $103,433,762; for "general government" (legislative, executive, and judicial branches), $45,414,183; for protection to person and property (Police and Fire departments militia and armories, regulation of corporations, professional occupations, labor liquor traffic, sale of certain commodities and weights and measures), $30,297,595 for highways, $33,630,777; for general and miscellaneous items, including pensions and gratuities, $20,912,903; for development and conservation of natural resources, $18,988,976; for conservation of health and sanitation, $11,256,898, and for educational and general recreation, parks and reservations, and monuments, $1,091,387.

"The average per capita expenditures for all governmental costs, including interest and outlays, in the forty-eight States were $5.08. The highest figure shown for any one State, $11.24, is that for Arizona, and the lowest, $2.05, for North Carolina. The average per capita expenditures for all governmental costs, including interest, but excluding outlays, were $4.42. The highest figure appearing under this head for any State is that for Nevada, $10.69, and the lowest is shown for South Carolina, $1.86.

"Compared with the relatively extravagant municipal governments, the State governments made light financial demands on their inhabitants. For the 219 cities of more than 30,000 population, the average per capita expenditures for all government costs, including interest and outlays, during the fiscal year 1917, amounted to $33.31, against the corresponding figure for the States of $5.08.

"In all except five of the States the revenue receipts exceeded the payments for current governmental expenses and interest, and in twenty-eight the revenues exceeded the total expenditures for governmental costs, including interest and outlays. These twenty-eight States were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, and Oregon. The greatest excess, $3,990,148, was shown in Texas. Other States in which the excess was more than $1,000,000 were Connecticut, with $3,700,578; Minnesota, $2,592,073; Oklahoma, $2,110,977; Montana, $2,106,953; New Jersey, $2,033,524; Pennsylvania, $1,884,676; and Indiana, $1,535,344. The greatest per capita excess of expenditures over revenues, $1.33, appear for Maryland; the next highest, $1.12, for New York, and the third highest, 66 cents, for Vermont.

"The total outlays for permanent improvements aggregated $67,936,105. Of this amount $19,850,269, or about 30 per cent., was spent for the construction of new roads and the permanent improvement, such as macadamizing and paving, of existing ones. In addition, $15,599,029 was apportioned by the States to their counties, municipalities, and other minor civil divisions for use in the construction, improvement, and maintenance of roads; and a considerable portion of this sum was employed in construction and permanent improvement.

"The greatest outlays for roads by individual States were reported for New York, $5,374,470; Washington, $3,419,049, and Pennsylvania, $2,110,309. The greatest per capita expenditure for construction and permanent improvement of roads, however, $1.91, was made by Utah. Only nineteen States expended money directly on the construction and improvement of roads during the fiscal year, but a number of the other States apportioned sums to counties, municipalities, etc., which were spent in the construction and improvement of roads. Fourteen States, however, reported

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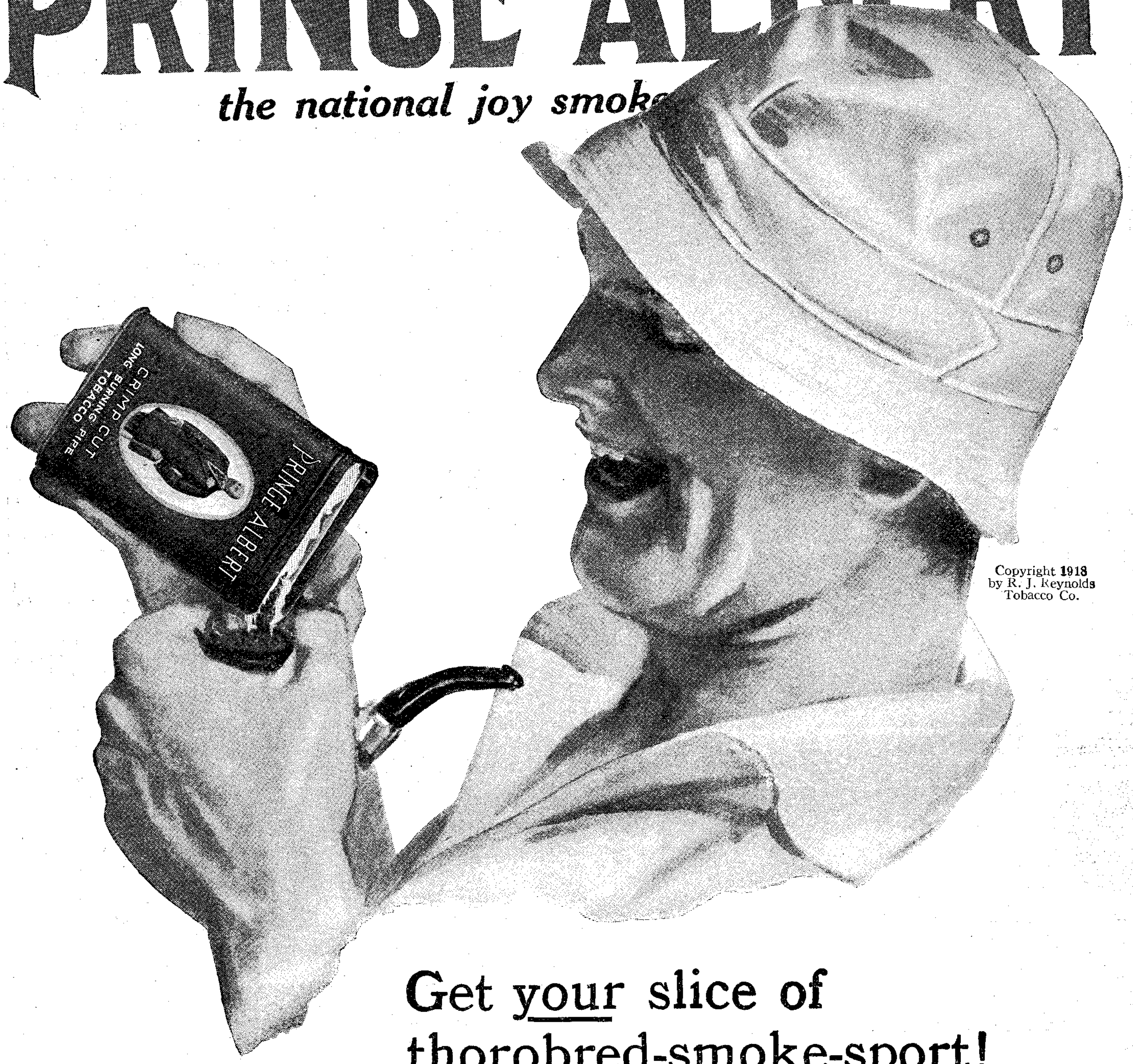

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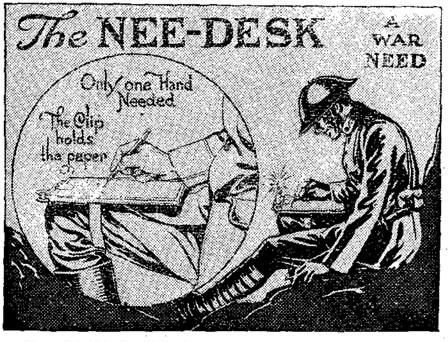

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neither outlays nor apportionments for this purpose.

"The net indebtedness (funded and floating debt, less assets of general sinking funds) for the forty-eight States aggregated $501,943,386, or $4.93 per capita. The net indebtedness of New York alone, $188,322,514, represented 38 per cent. of the total and was far greater than that of any other State. Eleven States had a per capita net debt of less than $1, that for New Jersey being only four cents and that for Pennsylvania only six cents.

"The net increase in indebtedness during the fiscal year for all the States combined was $22,799,005. Fifteen States increased their net debt during the year, twenty-one decreased it, and in the remaining twelve there was no change. The greatest increase, $19,709,436, was reported for New York. Only two other States increased their net debt by more than $1,000,000 each."

OUR PROBABLE INCOME AND OTHER TAXES NEXT YEAR

On September 2 the final touches were given in Washington to the new $8,000,000,000 revenue bill, and on September 3 it was reported to the House. It was believed that discussion of it would be in progress by the end of the week. The bill contains 190 printed pages and is one of the largest ever introduced in Congress except for some tariff bills. Only one item was left for final determination. This related to the differential on the tax on undistributed dividends. The provision calls for a tax of 18 per cent. on corporation income, but that is to be reduced to 12 per cent. when the income is distributed in the form of dividends or interest on bonds or other instruments of debt. The final estimate of the revenue to be yielded under the new bill, as given in a special dispatch from Washington to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, was $8,012,792,000 as against something over $3,000,000,000 last year. The largest source of estimated revenue was from taxes on excess profits, including war-profits—$3,100,000,000—and the next was from taxes on incomes—$1,482,186,000 from individuals and $828,000,000 from corporations. The increase in the taxes on the specified incomes of married persons without dependents was given by the same correspondent in the following table:

	Tax Under			*Tax Under*	
Incomes	*Existing Law*	*Proposed Law*	*Incomes*	*Existing Law*	*Proposed Law*
$2,500	$10	$30	$20,000	$1,180	$2,895
3,000	20	60	25,000	1,780	4,240
3,500	30	90	30,000	2,380	5,595
4,000	40	120	35,000	2,980	7,195
4,500	60	150	40,000	3,580	8,795
5,000	80	180	45,000	4,380	10,645
5,500	105	220	50,000	5,180	12,495
6,000	130	260	55,000	5,980	14,695
6,500	155	330	60,000	6,780	16,895
7,000	180	400	70,000	8,880	21,895
7,500	205	470	80,000	10,980	27,295
8,000	235	545	100,000	16,180	39,095
8,500	265	620	150,000	31,680	70,095
9,000	295	695	200,000	49,180	101,095
9,500	325	770	300,000	92,680	165,095
10,000	355	845	500,000	192,680	207,095
12,500	530	1,320	1,000,000	475,180	647,095
15,000	730	1,795	5,000,000	3,140,180	3,527,095

The correspondent explains that the exemptions under the new bill are the same as under the old—$1,000 for single persons and $2,000 for married persons, with $200 additional allowed for each dependent child under 18 years of age. An exemption of $200 for each dependent incapable of self-support because of mental or physical disability also is allowed. He says the estimated yield from sources other than incomes and excess- and war-profits includes the following:

"Transportation—Freight, $75,000,000; express, $20,000,000; passenger-fares, $60,000,000; seats and berths, $5,000,000; oil by pipe-lines, $4,550,000.

"Telegraph and telephone message $15,000,000; insurance, $12,000,000; a missions (theaters, circuses, etc.), $100 000,000; club dues, $9,000,000.

"Excise Taxes.—Automobiles, etc., $12 750,000; jewelry, sporting goods, et $80,000,000; other taxes on luxuries 10 per cent., $88,760,000; other taxes o luxuries (apparel, etc., above certai scribed prices), at 20 per cent., $181, 000.

"Gasoline, $40,000,000; yachts and ple sure boats, $1,000,000.

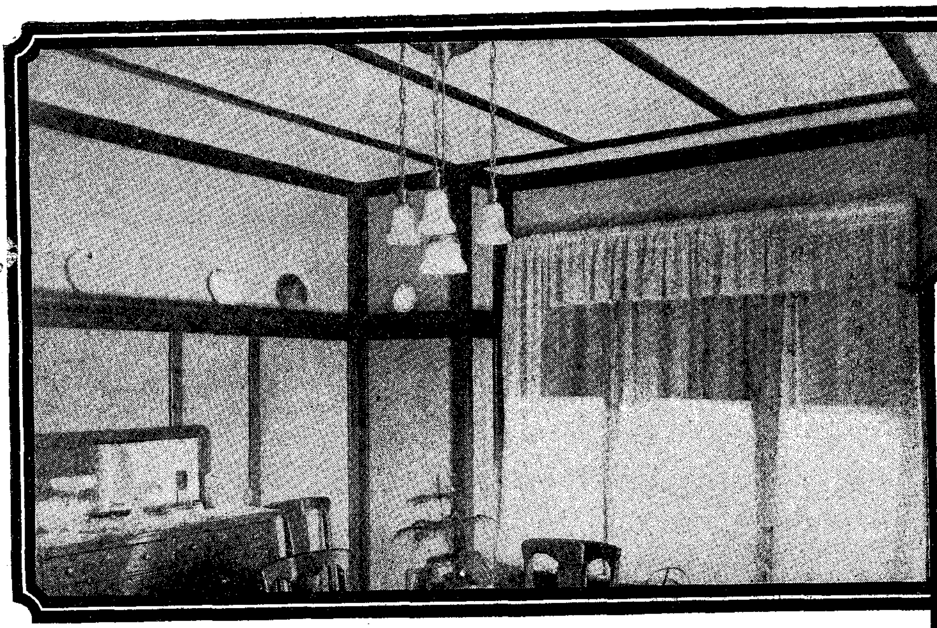
"Beverages (liquors and soft drinks $1,137,600,000; stamp taxes, $32,000,00 tobacco cigars, $61,364,000; cigaret $165,240,000; tobacco, $104,000,000; snuf $9,100,000; papers and tubes, $1,500,00

"Special Taxes.—Capital stock $70,0 000; brokers, $1,765,000; theaters, etc $2,143,000; mail-order sales, $5,000,00 bowling-alleys, billiard- and pool-ta $2,200,000; shooting-galleries, $400,0 riding academies, $50,000; business-licens tax, $10,000,000; manufacturers of tobac $69,000; manufacturers of cigars, $850,0 manufacturers of cigarets, $240,000; u of automobiles and motor-cycles, $72,920, 000."

The Committee in its report explains that it decided upon raising $8,000,000,00 by taxation because it had accepted as a sound fiscal policy the recommendation of Secretary McAdoo, that one-third of the Government's estimated expenditures of $24,000,000,000 this year be obtained from this source and the remaining two-thirds from bonds. The committee furthe adopted the policy that so far as practicabl the $8,000,000,000 should be raised fro taxes on incomes, excess- and war-profits and luxuries and semiluxuries. The committee "endeavored to distribute equal the new tax burden and to levy the tax in such a way that the burden should be met by those most able to pay." It endeavored also "to wipe out all inequalities in the operation of the existing law and recommends the repeal of the major portion of the revenue acts of 1916 and 1917 in order that the existing internal revenue laws, so far as deemed practicable, will be in one act and, therefore, more readily accessible to the taxpayer."

The bill levies on all citizens or residents of the United States a normal tax of 12 per cent. upon the amount of income in excess of exemptions, except that on the first $4,000 of the taxable amount the rate shall be 6 per cent. The measure also increases the surtaxes all along the line. The advances by grades compared with the percentage under existing law are: $5,000 to $7,500 incomes, increased from 1 to 2 per cent.; $7,500 to $10,000, from 2 to 3 per cent.; $10,000 to $12,500, from 3 to 7 per cent.; $12,500 to $15,000, from 4 to 7 per cent.; $15,000 to $20,000, from 5 to 10 per cent.; $20,000 to $30,000, from 8 to 1 per cent.; $30,000 to $40,000 from 8 to 2 per cent.; $40,000 to $50,000, from 12 to 25 per cent.; $50,000 to $60,000, from 12 to 32 per cent.; $60,000 to $70,000 from 17 to 38 per cent.; $70,000 to $80,000 from 17 to 42 per cent.; $80,000 to $90,000, from 22 to 46 per cent.; $90,000 to $100,000, from 22 to 26 per cent.; $100,000 to $150,000, from 27 to 50 per cent.; $150,000 to $200,000, from 31 to 50 per cent.; $200,000 to $250,000, from 37 to 52 per cent.; $250,000 to $300,000 from 42 to 55 per cent. The rate continues to increase, but on incomes of over $5,000,000 the increase is only from 63 per cent. under the present bill to 65 per cent. Other interesting points in the proposed new law are brought out by the same correspondent:

"While under existing law only persons of lawful age have to make returns, the new bill requires persons under the lawful



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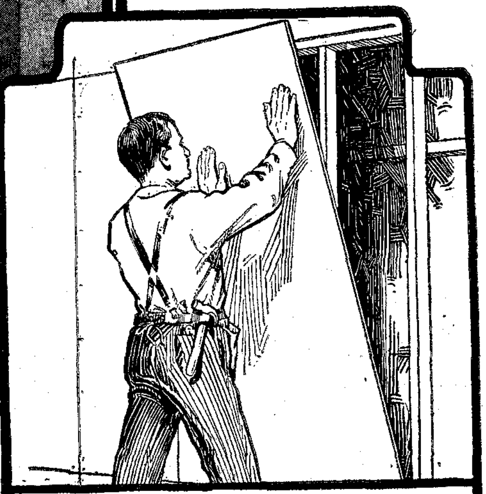

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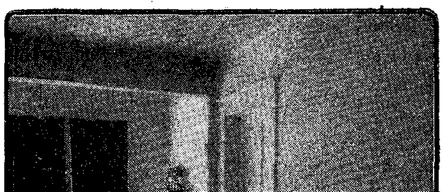
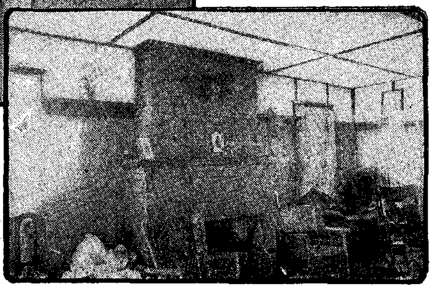
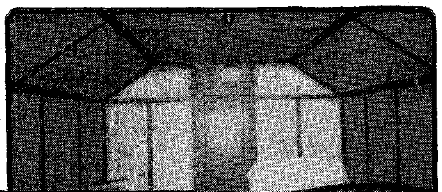


A war-time kitchen economically "done over" with Cornell-Wood-Board.



This attractive living-room quickly, durably finished with Cornell-Wood-Board.

Weather-proof Cornell-Wood-Board was used to finish the interior of this store.



Cornell-Wood-Board, the war-time conservation material for walls and ceilings, transformed an idle attic into this cozy bedroom.

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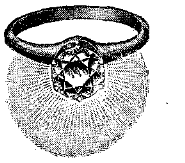

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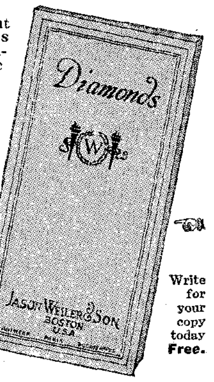

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age and having a net income of $1,000 or over, if single, or if married and not living with husband or wife, and all married persons living with husband or wife having a net income of $2,000 or over to make returns.

"Partnerships are not liable to income tax, but each partner will pay his income tax upon his share of the partnership profits, whether distributed or not.

"Increases were made in the estate tax, which will range from 3 per cent. to 40 per cent. The increases as compared with the present bill follow: Not exceeding $50,000 from 2 to 3 per cent.; $50,000 to $150,000, 4 to 6; $150,000 to $250,000, 6 to 9; $250,000 to $450,000, 9 to 12; $450,000 to $1,000,000, 10 to 15; $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, 12 to 18; $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, 14 to 21; $3,000,000 to $4,000,000, 16 to 24; $4,000,000 to $5,000,000, 18 to 27; $5,000,000 to $8,000,000, 20 to 30; $8,000,000 to $10,000,000, 22 to 35, and exceeding $10,000,000, 25 to 40.

"The transportation and insurance taxes already made public include a new tax of 10 per cent. upon the amount paid to any telegraph or telephone company for any special leased wire or talking circuit, but do not apply to collection and dissemination of news through the public press or in the conduct by a common carrier or telegraph or telephone company of its business as such.

"The tobacco rates are fixt at approximately the highest revenue producing rates that can safely be levied without greatly reduced consumption of tobacco and consequent reduction in revenue."

The dispatches from Washington described the bill as "the largest revenue-producing measure in the history of the world." The payment of $8,000,000,000 in war-taxes, in addition to the loans that the Government will be obliged to raise by popular subscription, meant, as the New York *World* remarked, "a war-tax of $80 on every man, woman, and child in the United States, or approximately $400 for every family."

The American people are now called upon to pay in taxes twice as much as they have ever paid before. It becomes necessary for them "to begin at once to adjust themselves to the economic conditions that $8,000,000,000 in taxes will impose. That they will do this *The World* has no reason whatever for doubting. While they may have to scrape, pinch, and change their standards of living, "they are not going to quibble or quarrel with their Government about $8,000,000,000 at this stage of the war." In fact, "they are going to furnish the money." These are Victory taxes to sustain a Victory army, "and these taxes are to be paid in the same spirit in which the American troops are fighting in France."

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. B.," Wheeling, W. Va.—"(1) I see both *civilization* and *civilisation* used in standard books and magazines; which is the preferred form? (2) A local newspaper used this expression: 'In order that the representatives shall be given to understand that they must do the people's bidding.' Would not 'made to understand' or 'understand' improve the sentence? Is not 'given' improperly used? (3) I often see *suspicioned* in the newspapers. What is your opinion of the use of this word?"

(1) Both are correct. *Civilization* is the preferred form, however. (2) "Given to understand" is a usual form. "Understand" alone would hardly convey the same meaning. (3) The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY gives "to suspicion" as a colloquial or obsolete transitive verb. Its use should, therefore, be avoided.

"F. R.," Kansas City, Mo.—"Kindly advise me which sentence is grammatically correct: 'To-day we owe France, not only a debt of gratitude, but also an immense debt of admiration and honor'; 'To-day we owe France, not only a debt of gratitude, but an immense debt of admiration and honor.'"

Both are grammatically correct. Goold Brown in his "Grammar of English Grammars" states: "To 'not only,' or 'not merely,' corresponds to 'but,' 'but also,' or 'but even'; as, 'In heroic times, smuggling and piracy were deemed *not only* not infamous, *but* (even) absolutely honorable.'—*Maunder's Gram.*, p. 15. 'These are questions *not* of prudence *merely*, *but* of morals *also*.'—*Dymond's Essay*, p. 82."

"W. E. W.," Sanatorium, N. C.—"Please tell me if electrical storms in any way, under any circumstances, affect fresh milk. There is an old belief that thunder sours sweet milk."

Electrical storms in themselves do not have anything to do with the souring of milk. The reason milk sours is that the bacteria that produce putrefactive action breed and become numerous in it, changing the chemical constituents in such a way that they become sour to the taste. This bacterial activity takes place more readily in a warm temperature than in a cold one, and as thunder-storms take place almost invariably during hot weather it would appear that they have something to do with the souring of the milk, which in reality is merely due to heat.

"C. L. H.," Norfolk, Va.—"When, for convenience in making records, the names of points are segregated into numbered groups, and reference is made to two or more groups, should they be referred to as, for example, 'Group *Numbers* 1 and 2,' or '*Groups Numbers* 1 and 2,' or '*Groups* Number 1 and 2'?"

"Groups Numbers 1 and" and "Groups Number 1 and (Number understood) 2" are identical in meaning, and refer to the two groups as separate units. "Group numbers 1 and 2" might refer to a single larger group formed by Group Number 1 and Group Number 2 together.

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